FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. [NO. 2468.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs Lamneau,

assisted by the Misses Ellicon, will open their SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at the foot of Haymount, on Monday October 3d, 1864.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS:

English branches,	$75 00
French and Latin, each,	25 00
Music,	75 00

Tuition payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.

Sept. 12 66&pd.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month in *advance*. Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. GARNAWAY, Pres't.

July 28. 64*3m

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3 Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9 During the last quarter 2 800 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston,
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R B Sanders,
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley.
Concord, J Reid,
Enfield, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stimson.
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Fanis,
" Burbank & Gallagher,
Shelby, R Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McKie,
" Will Limpitt,
GEORGE W DYERS,
Goldsboro' N C

July 25th, 1864 66 3m

$250 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 6th inst., a small dark iron gray MARE, eight years old. Also my Saddle and Bridle. The last heard of the thief he was on the road leading to the Grassy Islands, eight miles from the Pee Dee River. He was a small man, of dark complexion, and wore a cap and roundabout grey coat and black pants. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief. DUNCAN McLAUCHLIN

Argyle P. O., Sept. 10 66 1t*2t

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh N C

Sept 5 66*tf

WANTED,

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ½ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hickle's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W. D. WATSON & CO

Reference Messrs G. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville
Aug. 24. 61*&swtlJpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 28 years, dark complected, and weighs about 160 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAYNESS

Beach Creek July 21 64 3tpd

Tithe Peanuts.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
RALEIGH, 9th September, 1864.

POST QUARTERMASTERS throughout the State are requested to instruct their several County Agents to collect all the

Tithe Peanuts

at some convenient depot on the line of the nearest railroad as early as possible, and send information to this office, so that an Agent may be sent to receive them.

W. W. PRICE,
66 4t*2t] Maj & Chief Q M. Dist. N. C.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1864.

Sarah Brown vs. Thomas Barrington and Angelina his wife, E G. Wright and Martha his wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah and Orem Wright, Leonard Brown, and Alexander Brown, reside beyond the limits of this State, ordered: that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, 3d Monday of July, 1864.

L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.,
62-6t] H. H. WEBB, Dept. Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

MCCLELLAN'S LETTER.—Our readers will see from the sketch of McClellan's letter, that his election would be no gain to us, as we apprehended—that is, if his letter may be taken literally, and as not covering some mental reservation. His views, as expressed, are plainly such as the South cannot tolerate; and in our opinion, with such views, he would be a more dangerous man in power than Lincoln. We stand neutral in that contest—only if they would kindly consent to make a Kilkenny fight of it should we be gratified.

LATER.—This morning's dispatches contain the welcome news that the peace men of the Chicago Convention party repudiated McClellan as soon as they saw his letter of acceptance. They could not see, so far as the great question of the day is concerned, wherein he stood upon ground materially different from Lincoln's, and therefore promptly discarded him. If the election of Lincoln was almost sure before, this makes it altogether certain. And it is well. We would have had nothing to gain, and much to lose, from McClellan as President.

It is a good sign that the Peace men feel themselves strong enough thus openly to express their sentiments in favor of Peace coupled with the Independence of the Confederacy, for that is in plain terms the meaning of the abandonment of McClellan. A few months ago they would not have dared to take such ground; and it is much now to take it in the face of the capture of Atlanta and the reioicings of the Lincolnites thereat.

STANTON *versus* SEWARD.—In our last we noticed the declaration made by Seward that "there would be no draft, there being plenty of volunteers." Whilst we had every reason to discredit the second branch of this declaration, we took it for granted that the first was true, for we could not suppose that a member of Lincoln's Cabinet was ignorant of what had been determined on as its policy, or that, being advised, he would misstate it. But late Northern papers tell us that Stanton, Sec'y of War, has telegraphed to Gen. Dix that the Provost Marshals have been ordered to enforce the draft without delay. It seems, therefore, that Seward's statements were both fictions, and not one of them only, as we had supposed. Notorious as he is for a disregard of truth, it is surprising that he should have made statements which his associate in the Cabinet was obliged at once to contradict.

Well, the draft is to be enforced. Will it be submitted to, or resisted? that is the next question, and as to its solution we shall not have long to wait. If resisted, it will be better for us than if it had been abandoned altogether.

A NEW DODGE.—The Press telegrams inform us that Sherman has refused to exchange for those yankees held by us as prisoners whose terms of service have expired. This is a new rule introduced into the code of laws which regulate civilized warfare. Admit it, and the yankees have only to discharge their men from service, strike their names from the rolls, as soon as captured by us, and we are left without a man to exchange for those of ours held by them as captives. Admit it, and we must either keep and feed their fifty thousand foreigners, without the slightest benefit, or turn them loose, whilst our own men pine in vile yankee pens.

But what an inhuman policy towards their own soldiers! Taken prisoners whilst fighting for "the old flag," for "the best government on earth," that old flag is no longer extended over them for protection, that best government cares not whether they starve or rot in prison. We incline to think it will be the duty of our government to execute the whole lot of them as spies, or something else. They are disowned as soldiers by Lincoln: What business have they within the bounds of the Confederacy? Could they not be hanged under Gen. Jackson's celebrated "2d Section of the Rules and Articles of War?"

TARDY JUSTICE.—When Fort Gaines, in Mobile harbor was surrendered, nearly the whole press of the Confederacy denounced Col. Anderson, its commander, as a traitor, and his officers and men as cowards. We have seen too much of the cruel injustice done to the unfortunate to join in such a hue and cry, upon imperfect information, indeed without waiting for any information at all. The fact that Col. Anderson and his troops were Alabamians, who had every conceivable motive to defend their State and its chief city, and that he and they had performed glorious service at Shiloh, did not weigh a feather in the scale of those sensation mongers, who pronounced judgment without testimony or trial, and gibbeted men who had occupied a post of danger from which their judges took good care to keep aloof. After more than a month's delay, caused by Col. Anderson and all his officers and men being prisoners in the enemy's hands, their defence is published in the Mobile papers, and it is so conclusive that even the papers which had reproached him admit their injustice and endeavor to atone for the wrong done him and his associates in misfortune. It is too long for publication in the Observer, and we only mention it to do justice to those who have been so cruelly wronged and to hold it up as another warning against the premature condemnation of such of our soldiers as may be unfortunate. In all wars there will be defeats and losses, but these may happen without the slightest fault; indeed oftentimes, as in this case of Col. Anderson, the fault would be in attempting to hold an untenable position at the useless sacrifice of the lives of his men and himself.

A GOOD HAUL OF DESERTERS.—We are glad to hear that in the county of Montgomery eighty-three deserters had reported up to Monday last, and will return to the post of duty in the army of Northern Virginia. This is encouraging. It shows good sense, and a return of a proper feeling of patriotism. We trust that the deserters everywhere will follow their example, before the offer of pardon by Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance shall have passed out of date.

WOOD.—We are glad to learn that a contract has been made with Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. for the delivery of 500 (possibly 700) cords of wood, for distribution to the poor of this town during the coming winter. Mr. McDiarmid has taken the contract at $2 per cord less than the lowest current price.

For this and other purposes the Relief Committee will have to call upon the citizens for about $30000.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RECORD.—The high compliment paid by Gen. Lee in his letter to Gov. Vance—and a compliment by Gen. Lee is no unmeaning thing—to the North Carolina Troops which gained the signal victory at Reams's Station, is not all that that great General and good man has said of those troops. A private letter from an officer mentions that Gen. Lee had said to Gen. Lane, a few days after that battle, that Lane's, Cooke's and McRae's (formerly Kirkland's) Brigades and Barringer's Cavalry Brigade had immortalized themselves at Reams', and had placed the whole country under a lasting debt of gratitude to them. Gen. Lee is described as being in a perfect flow of good spirits in consequence of the great "Tar-Heel" victory, as it is called. A prominent officer of the General's staff, too,—we do not feel at liberty to mention his name—told Gen. Lane that North Carolina was making a great name for herself, and that when this war was over her record would be above that of any other State. He added, that he had written to the War Department that Lane's Brigade was the only one in the Army of Northern Virginia that had not been reported for wanton damages.

The great characteristic of the people of North Carolina is *their respect for authority*, civil, ecclesiastical and military. This feeling in the army, where unfaltering obedience is indispensable, makes them dig like Irish ditchers when their officers think ditching necessary; makes them quiet and orderly in camp; makes them mindful of the rights of property and careful not to trespass upon private rights; and above all, makes them fight like heroes when those who have the rule over them consider it necessary or proper to fight.

"THE DISPERSED ABROAD."—Dr. Hawks dedicated his History of this State "To the Natives of North Carolina; as well to the Dwellers at Home as to the Dispersed Abroad"—an idea full of pathos to them all,—to those at home, who can scarcely open a paper from another State without finding the name of some one who has gone abroad to seek and to obtain eminence; and to those abroad, whose "hearts, untraveled, fondly turn to home," however their bodies may "drag, at each remove, a lengthened chain," away from the State of their nativity and their affections.

In this war, how many sons of North Carolina have led the ranks and swelled the ranks of other States! How many have distinguished themselves and served their country effectively! how many have fallen! how many still survive to struggle for their country! It would be a curious subject of inquiry to trace these statistics, and if possible to ascertain not only how many natives of North Carolina, but how many sons of natives, have been in the army from other States. North Carolina has been considered "a good State to move—not *to*, but—*from*," and consequently, while those who have entered her own State Regiments are all her own, many thousands of those in the Regiments of other States are of her "dispersed abroad."

These thoughts arise from seeing in the Lake City (Florida) Columbian an Order by the Commander of the forces there, congratulating Capt. Edward J. Lutterloh, formerly of this town, for the gallantry and "brilliant achievement" of himself and his command in a late action with a yankee gunboat. And the Order is signed by Arch'd T. Banks, A. A. A. Gen'l, also recently of this town.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.—Our readers are aware that the State of North Carolina has had in Richmond a Home for all of her soldiers, either travelling, or sick, or wounded, who may choose to resort to it—those who are able paying a very moderate price for board, and those not able paying nothing. No one can estimate the amount of relief afforded by this establishment, the offspring of a noble liberality in the Legislature, and managed, as we have often heard that it is, with a proper regard for the purposes of its institution. But there are certain statistics that we would be glad to see published, such as the number of persons of all classes entertained by it, with the cost to them and to the State. To the soldiers, and to the officer of moderate means, the chance to get board at two or three dollars a day instead of twenty or thirty, when obliged to pass through or to stop in Richmond, is a very important matter; but even more important to him is it to be able to get into a reputable house to lodge, where he will neither be gouged nor robbed nor insulted.

We see by an article in the Enquirer that Virginia has a similar establishment in Richmond, at which several thousand soldiers have been fed and lodged at an average expense to that State of some $3 a day. The Enquirer contrasts this with the expense of a hotel, the imposition of the hucksters or the discomfort of having to sleep on platforms and doorsteps. In addition to its proper duties, there has been organized at the same place an agency for receiving and forwarding packages intended for the army. An immense quantity of these packages, containing clothes, provisions and other comforts are constantly sent to their destination, to the great detriment, no doubt, of those who used to profit by the ignorance or carelessness of the soldier—certainly to the great comfort of the soldier and his friends. It is managed by Mr. A. S. Buford, a well known member of the Virginia Legislature, who undertook the labor gratuitously, seeing that there was danger of its falling through for want of proper superintendence.

THE 4 PER CENT. TREASURY CERTIFICATES.—It having been reported in Charleston that the Tax Collectors had been directed not to receive the 4 per cent. certificates in payment for taxes from any but those to whom they were originally issued, the Commissioner of Taxes has contradicted the report, stating that no such instructions have been issued from the Treasury Department, but that, on the contrary, the regulations allow the certificates to be transferred indefinitely, the holder, no matter who he may be, being entitled to use them in payment of taxes during this year—(or, we may add, to hold them as an investment.) When assigned, it may be specifically or in blank; but the collecting officer receiving them is required to have an authentication of the assignment, before a magistrate, notary public or clerk of a court, in the words, "executed before me," or "acknowledged before me," and signed officially.

COL. SPEER.—The death of Col. Speer of the 28th Reg't, Lane's Brigade, in consequence of wounds at the battle of Reams's Station, has been contradicted; but we fear it is too true. A letter from an officer of the Brigade says: "Poor Col. Speer received his commission as Colonel the day after his mortal wound. He died a few days after the battle."

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.—Passengers come to this place from Richmond in 48 hours. The mails which travel the same route and by the same conveyances ought to do the same. As a specimen of the manner in which they are carried we note last Monday evening's arrival of Richmond papers. There were the Enquirer of Wednesday and Thursday of the week before and none later; the Dispatch of Friday; the Examiner of Thursday; the Whig of Saturday; and no Sentinel. Some of the missing packages have since come to hand; others are still astray. Of course such occurrences as the above, which are very frequent, are obliged to be the results of the carelessness of those whose business it is to superintend the transportation of the mails.

CROPS IN GUILFORD.—A letter from Greensboro' says:—

"The recent rains have brought out corn in this vicinity amazingly, and the yield we hope will be larger than last year. The Chinese Sugar Cane, if properly cared for, will turn out a large quantity of syrup, and with it the real-laboring class, upon an emergency, can dispense with meat."

RIPPING OPEN THE GOOSE THAT LAID THE GOLDEN EGGS.—The Richmond Enquirer, citing the fact that the State Soldiers' Home entertains its guests at an average cost of only $3 a day, says:—

"We have used this enterprise as an illustration of the importance of competition, organized by public agencies. The hotels of this city hailed with delight every advance of provisions in market, because it excused them in increasing their exorbitant prices. The consequence of this unlimited extortion was to drive the public from the hotels. Travellers now take a blanket and haversack, they eschew suites of rooms and bills of fare. In consequence, the hotels have been evacuated. They have been in some instances, conducted on what the servants call the "Ethiopian plan," and, in others, closed. This State experiment, however, has shown that the expenses of a respectable hotel can be paid with three or four dollars a day; the inference is that the public has paid these monopolists from five hundred to a thousand per cent. profit upon the market prices of provisions and other hotel expenses. The result of every experiment thus shows the success of organized competition. It is the only resource of the South against the blockade runner and other extortioners."

Another result of extortionate prices for provisions and for cooking them at hotels is, that people have almost ceased to travel from home—they cannot afford it. It is as much as most people can afford to do to live at home. And then to think of the Virginia roads charging 25 cents a mile for passengers! It is shameful.

We are glad to learn that the North Carolina Central Railroad Company have put in operation a system of *Expressing* over their road on company responsibility, and that their charges are only about double the ordinary railroad rates. This is a great improvement, and we hope the Company may perfect their system so as fully to meet the public requirement.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Why should the rates be at all higher than the ordinary rates?

The Georgia Front.—A flag of truce was received on Tuesday, by Gen. Hood from Sherman, who notified Hood that he had ordered Atlanta to be cleared of its inhabitants, those taking the oath of allegiance to go North of the Tennessee river, and those refusing, to be sent into our lines, and proposing a cessation of hostilities for ten days and an armistice for that purpose.

Gen. Hood accepted the armistice, but denounced the order as barbarous. Gov. Brown has gone to the front in pursuance of a request from Gen. Hood to make provisions for the poor and indigent who are expected to arrive from Atlanta. It is understood that Sherman will literally sweep the city of every man, old and young, sick and well. It is the most fiendish act committed by any General for 200 years.

It is currently rumored on the street that Gen'l Beauregard is to take command of the Army of Tennessee.—*Macon Confed., 11th inst.*

The Home Guard Troops.—After a thorough scout in Union county for deserters, the 63d Battalion (Lt. Col. T. H. Brem) returned to this place the latter part of last week. Eight or nine deserters were caught and as many more surrendered. Detachments of the Battalion visited Anson, Stanly and Cabarrus, and captured one deserter in each of these counties. There were not near as many deserters in Union county as had been reported, and we think the county is now clear of them. Apart from the work of arresting and driving in deserters, we think much good has been accomplished in the way of drilling and disciplining the Home Guard, and making it familiar with field service, so that in case of invasion these troops will better understand their duties.

In a few weeks the Battalion will again assemble for further work.—*Charlotte Democrat, 13th.*

Capt. J. A. Neely's company of Home Guard, out all last week hunting deserters in this county, came into town Saturday to get supplies, &c.; report that they had found no deserters and could hear of none of the persons whose names were given as such being in the woods. Many of those whose names were listed to them as deserters were either at their posts in the army or in hospitals, and some of them killed in battle! If this statement be true, and we are sure the men who told us of it believe it to be so, it is to be hoped the honored dead may not lose their reward of a good name by the carelessness of officials in not keeping a true record of the men.

Salisbury Watchman, 13th.

The Home Guard in Moore and Montgomery.—We have good news from our Home Guards in Moore and Montgomery. The deserters are coming in by fifties and twenties. This is good news. They are needed at the front, where they will have an opportunity of washing the stain of desertion from their character.—*North Carolinian.*

Sad Accident.—A little boy, son of Hardy Depo, Esq. of this town, was accidentally shot on yesterday morning and died a few hours afterwards. It appears that a young woman, Mrs. Jones, had the gun in her hand and the little boy remarked to her to fire away, she had his permission. She fired, not knowing the gun was loaded, the shot taking effect in his head. This is another instance added to the many already given of the danger of trifling with fire-arms.

North Carolinian.

Hanging in numberless coils across a hook in the printing department of this journal, is a long, narrow slip of paper, which has been made up by pasting together from time to time the various lists of the dead and wounded that have been published in the columns of the South Carolinian. It is kept as a sort of register, by reference to which the foreman is able to avoid the necrological tautology of announcing a death more than once. Curious to ascertain the length in feet and inches which it had attained, we caused it not long ago to be measured, when it was found that in this dark, strange record we had rolled up not less than thirty-five feet of closely printed names. Since then, it has received several additions, and now probably exceeds forty feet. We might "rack the world of fancy" in vain, for an image which would afford a more distinct conception of the horrors of this war than the above homely fact.—*South Carolinian.*

Georgia Hats.—It is remarkable how perfect and beautiful the ladies of Georgia now make hats. The writer has a specimen made by a lady of Macon that is as neatly plaited from the Palmetto straw, as elegantly finished, and as durable as ever came from Paris. The greater portion of our hats and bonnets now in our community are the fabrications of Georgia genius, and we cannot help admiring the perfection which has been attained.—*Macon Confed.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From the North.—RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—New York papers of the 12th say that McClellan's letter of acceptance has caused a great sensation among the Peace Democracy. The New York News says it cannot support a candidate who has placed himself in collision with the convention that tendered him the nomination. The Editor of the Metropolitan Record repudiates McClellan. Vallandigham, who was on his way to canvass Pennsylvania, withdrew his appointments and returned home in disgust.

Gold closed at 222.

The war news is unimportant.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—The N. Y. Herald of the 12th inst. says that the recent yankee victories, and the rumors of victories to come, account for the fact that all the Presidential candidates are upon a war platform: and that the success of the new loan combined with these causes to bring down gold to 219 on Saturday last, the 10th inst.

Mr. Vallandigham, after reading McClellan's letter of acceptance, telegraphed his friends in Washington that all hope was lost, and withdrew from the canvass. The Louisville Ky. Journal has placed the Chicago ticket at the head of its columns. Gen. Cass denounces the Chicago platform as an ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it.

The Yellow Fever is abating at Bermuda.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 14th.—There has been some skirmishing on our right today, and heavy cannonading along the lines. The City also has been most vigorously shelled, and some damage sustained, but no serious accident occurred. Yesterday the enemy somewhat advanced their pickets on our extreme right, but have followed it with no movement of importance.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A FRAGMENT.

The great evil of the world is thoughtlessness. Man is born, he eats, he drinks, he goes his way rejoicing. He plants that another may gather in harvests. He builds and another man inhabits. He grasps the flimsy pleasures of this world with a tenacity that relaxes not till death, nor will he, in the mad fever-heat of worldly policy, stop to reflect that he is hastening away from all pleasures that are worth seeking. He exults in his own strength; he rushes into life armed with the weapon called "worldly-wisdom," to run his course as a giant,—to run the "muck" of competition with his equally far-sighted fellow men. It may be that mighty intellect is his, a mind quick to discern,—a vigorous comprehension ready to grapple with every abstruse science or philosophy of ancient or modern times; to dive into and elucidate every mystery of heathen doctrines or magic—to have at his fingers ends the most difficult of mathematical problems. He may be all this and yet what is he, if he has no concern for the interests of his immortal soul? If he toils not in his master's vineyard? The gift of oratory may be his. Perhaps he can, from the resources of a well stored mind, so blend his thoughts and information into such beautiful forms of imagery, and weave his glowing conceptions of poetic inspiration into such rich and flowing eloquence, that a nation is ready to bow the neck to the yoke of mighty genius, and make him the arbiter of its destiny. So pleasing and subtle may be the sophistry of a talented man that at will he can lead captive the minds of many people, they become, as it were, "clay in the hands of the potter." If he does all this and turns not his thoughts, his heart, his whole energies to the advancement of the holy christian Religion, his works, his triumphs, are surely vain, his great intellect is smaller, of less value, than the most minute atoms of dust.

AIRIECHAUSKA.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father on Haymount, this morning, Mr. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD to Miss MORTON, daughter of Mr William Bell.

On the morning of the 7th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Sistrunk, at the residence of Mr Henry Toomer of Honston Co. Geo., Mr. WM. M HASLAM to Miss MARY A., daughter of the late Hon. Warren Winslow, of N. C.

DIED,

At Lumberton, on Wednesday, the 17th ult., MARY E., youngest daughter of Sarah N and W. A. Dick, aged 1 year, 4 months and 17 days.

In Magnolia, on the 12th inst, CHARLES KELLY, infant son of P. C. and Kate E. Oates.

At Charlotte, on the 7th inst., Mrs. DELIA S WILLIAMS, wife of Col. Lewis S. Williams, and daughter of Wm. E. White, Esq.

At the Seabrook hospital, Richmond, Aug. 19th, of a wound received four days previous, at the battle of White's Tavern, ROBERT SMITH, son of John C Smith, of Cumberland, aged 21 years. Many hearts are made sad by the death of this excellent and amiable young man; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. He was in the path of duty, and having nobly sustained the character of a Southern soldier, by a faithful discharge of duty and by an exemplary life, he has fallen a sacrifice to his country, and is now, we have good reason to hope, "where the wicked cease from troubling" and "where the weary are at rest."

In Randolph county, N. C., on the 29th Aug. 1864, ANN McCAIN, wife of Hugh McCain, Sr., in her 64th year.

At the Fair Ground Hospital, Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4th, 1864, of a wound received on the night of the 17th June, Private B. C. JOHNSON, a member of Co. B, 56th N.C. Reg't, aged 27 years. He leaves a mother, brothers and sisters to mourn the loss of as true a soldier as ever fell. Com.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Sgt George L Stanback was born in Richmond county, N C. 25th March 1842, and fell in battle on the field of "Bethesda Church," near Mechanicsville, Va, May 30, 1864. It was not the privilege of the writer to know him in his youth or boyhood days, but he is assured by those who were familiar with his public walks and private ways, that he was always a dutiful and affectionate son, a loving and devoted brother and a genial and warm-hearted companion and friend. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South he was pursuing, with his father, the peaceful vocation of the farmer, in which calling his remarkable energy, decision of character and superior judgment were already manifest. When the tocsin of war first rang out from the walls of Fort Sumter, the heart of young Stanback began to swell with indignation against the malignant foe. The rising emotions were, however, partially suppressed until his own native State, in response to a general call for troops, appealed to her heroic boys to defend herself and her sisters from insult, injury and outrage. George Stanback at once turned away from the pursuit of his choice, when the springing vegetation invited the exercise of the energy and skill with which he was endowed, and joined the "Anson Guard," commanded by Capt Chas Smith, and shouldering his musket he at once began the preparation for duty on the field of blood. Here my acquaintance with him began, and during three years of intimate association with him amid all the trials, toils and temptations incident to the soldier's life which were crowded into that period, I never heard George Stanback utter one murmuring word or sigh of regret. He did his duty, his whole duty and he did it well. On the field his coolness and gallantry were conspicuous. Charitable in his views and warm in his friendships, he was ready to overlook in his companions in arms much which the unscrutable and censorious were ready to condemn. Hence the petty differences which frequently spring up between soldiers were not allowed to change the direction of the deep, broad current of feeling and affection which issued from his manly bosom. And if in an unhappy moment one became at all estranged from him, he was soon won over by forbearance and kindly attention. When he received from home any of the substantials or luxuries of life, with which that home had been so largely blessed, he dispensed them with a liberal hand until nothing was left. About the 1st June 1863, he was converted to God and connected himself with the M E Church South. To day that he was a consistent christian would be a high encomium in the face of many temptations to neglect of duty and indulgence in vice which encompass the young disciple in camp and on the march. But George Stanback was not only a consistent christian, he was zealous and earnest in the discharge of his duty. The public worship of God was his chief delight, and in the social worship of his own company he was ever ready to follow another in the fervent petition to the God of mercy, or to lead the devotions of the hour. In his last moments, as he was being borne from the field, he requested that the writer should take charge of his body and have it conveyed to his mother—precious gift from a dying patriot to the mother who bore him. His great soul, enlarging the circle of its reflections and desires, breathed these words: "Tell my friends to join me in Heaven" then winged its way from the strife of earth to the "rest that remains to the people of God."

WM C POWER, Chaplain 14th N C T.

Christian Advocate and N C Argus please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in this County, on the 5th of Sept. 1864, of bilious diarrhœa, James C Averett of Co F, 24th Reg't N. C. Troops. He was liked by all his brother soldiers. This is the second son Mr James and Mrs. Mary Jane Averett have given for their Country's cause. The Confederacy has lost another of her bravest and best soldiers. He was an obedient and good soldier. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

A CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at his residence near Hillsborough, N. C., H Miller, a very honorable and useful member of Co. D, 56th N. C. Troops. It is a very sad thing to record the death of a generous compatriot and comrade, who has been with us, struggling for Southern freedom and liberty and sacred honor. The death of Mr Miller has cast a general melancholy and an impenetrable gloom upon the Company and is deeply felt and lamented by all of his comrades, and his name will always remain freshly embalmed and deeply enchrined in the memory of his dear friends.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE LODGE, No. 181.

Resolved, That we mourn the death of our worthy brother Isaac M Sowell, whose funeral services we have just attended; that in his death this Lodge has lost one of its worthy members; that his death should be a warning to those who survive him, to improve the time while it is day, for the night of death cometh when no man can work.

Resolved, That we sympathise with his family and friends in their sad bereavement; that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Fayetteville Observer be furnished with a copy of these proceedings for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

S. C. BARRETT, W. M.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE N. C., Sept 13, 1864

Notice to Assessors Tax in Kind.

THE Assessors who have not sent in their Estimates for August, are requested to do so immediately, and get their receipts. J. M. McGOWAN,

67 1t*[1] Capt and Post Q. M.

Journal and Carolinian 1t and bills to Capt McG.

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION

On the Cape Fear River from Sept. 1, 1864.

Alum, per bbl,	$25 00
Apples,	7 50
Bricks per M,	50 00
Blue Stone, per bbl,	25 00
Buggies,	40 00
Barrels, empty,	3 00
Do do Spts Turpentine,	5 00
Bacon, loose per ton,	50 00
Do packed (sack,)	15 00
Bedsteads,	7 50
Cider, per bbl,	10 00
Capperas per bbl,	15 00
Carts,	25 00
Carboys,	25 00
Carriages and Coaches,	75 00
Coffee per bag,	25 00
Coal per ton	37 50
Do per hhd,	20 00
Chairs, sitting,	1 00
Do small rockers,	2 50
Do large do,	5 00
Cotton, per bale,	20 00
Cement per bbl,	7 50
Demijohns, empty,	1 00
Do filled,	5 00
Fish and Pork, per bbl,	7 50
Flour, per bbl,	7 50
Fluid,	25 00
Grain, per bushel,	75
Grindstones per ton,	50 00
Horses and Cattle, each,	30 00
Hay and Fodder, per bale,	10 00
Hides, dry,	2 00
Do green,	3 00
Iron, Lead and Pig Iron, per ton,	30 00
Liquors, per gallon,	1 00
Lime, per cask,	10 00
Do per bbl,	5 00
Measurement Goods per foot,	75
Nails per keg,	5 00
Oil, Peanut per bbl,	25 00
Do Linseed and Tanners,	25 00
Do Coal,	25 00
Do Rosin,	10 00
Paper per bundle,	5 00
Powder, per keg of 25 lbs,	10 00
Rice per cask,	20 00
Rosin per bbl,	7 50
Salt per cask,	7 50
Do per bbl,	5 00
Do per bag 3 bushels,	3 50
Do per bag 2 do,	2 50
Shingles per M,	10 00
Stills and fixtures,	100 00
Sugar per bbl,	15 00
Do per hhd, per hundred,	7 50
Soap per box of 100 lbs,	5 00
Do per box less 100,	20 00
Sheeting per bale,	25 00
Spice and pepper per bag,	10 00
Spirits Turpentine per bbl,	7 50
Tallow and wax per bbl,	75 00
Wagons, Timber,	50 00
Do Road,	5 00
Do wheels, each,	5 00
Wheel barrows,	15 00
Yarns per bale,	

All other freights not enumerated will be charged in proportion to above rates.

J. A WORTH, Agt Cape Fear St Boat Co.
R M ORRELL, Agt Str Kate McLaurin.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agt Str No. Carolina.

Sept. 14 67 3t*3t

OFFICE COUNTY AGENT,
4th Cong. District N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 5, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Depots will be opened on Thursday the 15th inst., at the following places, for the reception of the Tax in Kind for 1864: Western Depot at Mrs Christian McKeithan's; Northern Depot at Kingsbury, Eastern Depot at Cedar Creek; Central Depot at Fayetteville.

All articles estimated by the Assessors may be delivered at once. The producer must present his estimate at the time of delivery, so that the Agent may receipt thereon for the article received. Cleaned Wool on estimate to be paid in clean Wool.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Ag't
63-2t*2t] For Cumberland county.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Richmond County.

AT Spring Term, A. D 1864, of the Superior Court of Law for said county, it was ordered by said Court, that from and after said Term of said Court, Monday of each Term be assigned for the trial of the State Docket. All parties, witnesses, and defendants are notified to attend on Monday of next Term of said Court to be holden for said county, at the Court House in Rockingham on the third Monday of September next.

R. S McDONALD, Clerk.

July 7. 50*10t

The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1864. A few copies more just received.

Sept 5. E. J. HALE & SONS.

FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican

NEAR LOVEJOY'S STATION, Sept. 4th, 1864.

The events of the past week are full of thrilling interest, and will form a remarkable chapter in the history of this eventful war.

On the morning of the 27th of August it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned, during the night, about four miles of their line of works in front of Atlanta, and immediately confronting the right wing of our army. This gave rise to various conjectures in regard to the state of affairs. The sanguine ones thought it was the first step towards the grand retreat so long talked about; and with great rejoicing they believed that a few days would see Sherman flying in confusion back to his Northern home. These days were anxious moments to the weary soldiers and patriots of the army of Tennessee. But it only required a few days to develop the fact beyond controversy, that Sherman was not retreating; and moreover that he was entering upon a great military expedition around the left and rear of our army. He abandoned his base at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee—established a new line of communication lower down the river at Sandtown, thence by wagons to Marietta—and with one army corps left on the banks of the Chattahoochee in front of Atlanta, as a corps of menace and observation, he took the remainder of his army, comprising six corps, and with twenty days provisions in his wagons, commenced his grand strategy for the possession of Atlanta. For some days it was difficult to determine his position and movements, as he kept large bodies of cavalry between us, to screen his forces from observation, and had the advantage also of having a stream of water on his flank, as he was moving down on the west bank of Flint river. This enabled him to collect a large force in the vicinity of Jonesboro', twenty miles below Atlanta, before his plans were fully developed. We had at Jonesboro' on the morning of the 30th ult., only Lewis's Kentucky brigade and Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, which had been sent down a few days previous to guard the road against a raid, and which answered as a nucleus around which our other forces had to assemble.

The enemy crossed Flint river opposite Jonesboro' late in the afternoon of the 30th with four corps, and made a lodgement on the banks of the river near by, threatening the town. Our commanding General determined at once to strike this force, and for this purpose detached Hardee's and Lee's corps to make the attack, while he remained in Atlanta with Stewart's corps and the militia to guard the place. The troops made a night march but did not reach the ground in time to get in position before the afternoon of the 31st. This enabled the enemy to fortify themselves, and with four corps in an entrenched position, it was not difficult to foretell the result of an assault with inferior numbers.

Cleburne, commanding Hardee's corps, occupied the left and Lee's corps the right of the line of battle. At three o'clock, in obedience to instructions from Gen. Hood, the command was given by Gen. Hardee to advance, and in a few moments the peals of artillery and the roar of musketry announced that the troops were moving and the contest begun. Cleburne swept around upon the extreme left, driving everything before him, and occupied the enemy's works, capturing several pieces of artillery, but the contest on the centre and right, occupied conjointly by the forces of Lee and Cleburne, was not so successful, and after two hours of hard fighting with our men reeling and bleeding before the strong breastworks of the enemy, the contest was abandoned. Our successes on the extreme left could not be followed up, owing to the heavy repulse which had been sustained in the centre and on the right, and in ceasing the conflict we merely held our ground without molestation from the enemy. About the time this battle was raging information was received that two corps of the enemy had struck the railroad at Rough and Ready station, eight miles above Jonesboro', and this made it still more necessary that we should throw ourselves upon the defensive. Our loss in this engagement was about 2,000 in killed and wounded.

The condition of the army of Tennessee at this juncture was perilous in the extreme. Our forces were divided, and twenty miles apart, while the enemy were in a measure concentrated and ready to mass themselves either upon the detachment at Jonesboro', or to invest Hood in Atlanta.

What made the condition still more perilous was, that during the night an order came for Lee's corps to move back to Atlanta, and this left Hardee's corps the next day, detached and alone, confronting an overwhelming force of the enemy. The two corps which appeared at Rough and Ready station the day before now marched down the railroad and by mid-day on the 1st of September, formed a junction with the other four; making in all six Federal corps which were by this time in front of Jonesboro'. This information was derived from scouts who reported the railroad track for four miles south of Rough and Ready station lined with blue coats, travelling towards Jonesboro'.

As soon as Lee had withdrawn, Hardee was obliged to stretch out his corps in single rank, in order to cover the ground occupied the day previous by the two corps. This left him without any reserves and with his inadequate force in a thin, attenuated line, he had to prepare for the gathering storm which was soon to burst upon the devoted band with the odds of six to one. This gallant corps which had braved the storm and swept its victorious path on many a hard fought field, was now in a most critical situation, and was upon the brink of being sacrificed. It could not retreat—it must fight and hold its ground, for the safety of Hood's army in Atlanta depended upon resistance, and resistance to the death, and with these terrible odds it prepared for the contest.

The enemy was discovered by two o'clock in the afternoon opposed to our whole front in the threatened attitude of attack and at the same time stretching far around to our right for the purpose of turning our position. We had to meet the movement by an extension of our lines and the throwing up of such temporary breastworks of rails and logs as the brief time allotted would permit. The yankee force was commanded by Sherman in person, and that wily chieftain, believing he would only have two corps to fight, thought no doubt that he would have an easy time in utterly demolishing this section of Hood's army, and then, by turning on the others, to crush them in detail, and thus destroy the last hope of the rebels in the West.

It was certainly a bright and promising picture to flatter the ambition of the Federal hero, and the chances of success were vastly in his favor, especially as he only had one corps to contend against, instead of two, as he had contemplated. But a band of true and faithful heroes stood in his way, and the fight which Hardee's corps made on the afternoon of that memorable day, will appear in history as an instance of the most glorious and determined resistance ever made in warfare upon any battlefield.

About half past four o'clock in the afternoon the assault upon our whole line began, and for over two hours the deafening and unceasing roar of the mighty cataract of living fire which leaped together in a chasm of blood from opposing sides told the tale of death and resistance which was being enacted. It was a terrible moment of suspense to all concerned, and after the fight had progressed about an hour, still greater was the excitement when it became known that a small portion of our line had broken. There was a salient or sharp angle on the right of our line near the railroad, which was occupied by Gowan's Arkansas brigade, with Lewis's Kentucky brigade on the right of it and Granberry's Texas brigade on the left, and this position supported by Swett's and Keyes' batteries. The position was a weak one naturally, and there had been but little time to strengthen it, and upon this brigade of Gowan, in single rank, there was hurled from three divergent points a dense and overwelming mass of the enemy. Three separate assaults were repulsed with terrible destruction to the foe, each gun of the two batteries having fired ten rounds of grape and canister into the assaulting columns.

But the enemy continued to bring up fresh troops from his heavy reserves, and finally, by the mere weight of numbers, ran over our breastworks and carried the position. About half of the Arkansas brigade, including Brig. General Gowan and several hundred of the Kentuckians, were captured behind the works and some of them bayoneted while still continuing to fight. The men who saved themselves and retreated to the rear were not panic stricken nor subdued, but halted within one hundred and fifty yards of the works, and under the personal supervision and example of Generals Hardee and Cleburne reformed and continued to fight and baffle the enemy until the last. Troops who could thus form under a temporary reverse and under a heavy fire from the enemy, are veterans of the highest order; for it needed only a few weak hearts to create a panic and then all would have been lost.

Granberry's brigade, on the left of the break, stuck to the works with the new line forming upon its right, and with the rest of the command far to the left continued until dark to pour a withering fire into the ranks of a baffled and discomfited foe. When night came, and darkness had set her truce upon the world of carnage and death, it found the brave and resolute corps still holding its ground, and unbroken in line or in spirit.

But it had accomplished all that mortals could achieve, and with the enemy flanking us with forces both on the right and left, Gen. Hardee had no other course to pursue but to withdraw his brave band during the night, and thus save himself on the morrow from being enveloped and entirely destroyed. The retrograde movement, in the presence of such a numerous foe, was a difficult and hazardous undertaking, but was executed with perfect success, and we fell back four and a half miles, bringing off everything, including our sick and wounded. The eight pieces of artillery captured from us included six Napoleon guns which were taken from the enemy by this same Arkansas brigade on the 22d of July. Our loss in killed and wounded was small.

The loss of the enemy was far greater than in any engagement of the campaign, and is estimated by all witnesses to be fully equal in the number of killed and wounded to the entire strength of the corps engaged. It is very seldom that such immense loss is ever inflicted upon an enemy. But with all this glory, we had to fall back, and trust to the hope of having our detachments brought safely together, in order, with our concentrated strength, to roll back a further tide of invasion.

As the rear of the troops were moving through the gloomy streets of the village at the dead hour of night, there was seen far behind us a glare in the northern sky, and soon after, mingling with the solemn tramp of soldiers and horsemen, there came a low, rumbling noise, like the mutterings of distant thunder. It was the destruction of a vast amount of ordnance stores, and told the sad story of the evacuation of Atlanta.

But bright amid all this gloom and destruction stands forth the noble defence made by Hardee's corps against the combined hosts of the enemy. It is the bright star to illumine the darkness of the hour, and will shine out in history as the only redeeming feature in the week's eventful campaign which culminated in the fall of Atlanta.

The Canal at Dutch Gap.—Butler still holds his line near Bermuda Hundreds. His canal, which is to cut off enough of James river to put him seven miles nearer Richmond, progresses, so the yankee papers say, very finely, but we venture to assert, never was any canal pushed ahead "very finely" under more difficulties. On a high hill, southwest of this progressive work, is what is known as Howlett's battery, erected by Confederate engineers, and containing some distressingly heavy guns that are manned by Confederate artillerists, who take a very wanton delight in constantly, day and night, casting from these guns heavy explosive bodies of iron into this very work. What is worse, the very spot where workmen are seen becomes a mark for their malicious practice. A few words will describe how the work is conducted. One man watches all the while, and when the cloud of white smoke rises from Howlett's battery, he jumps into his hole with a cry of "look out." This cry is generally disobeyed to the letter, as every one, to a man, looks in, which he hardly does before down comes the crushing shell directly in the very excavation he vacates. The explosion over, back the working party goes, the picks and spades and the man to the lookout. The number of dodges requisite to complete a day's work, and the time occupied in so doing, raises the question whether the working party earn their rations for the work or the dodging that is done.—*Rich. Whig.*

Yankee Brutality.—We have before us a letter from a lady describing some of the conduct of the Yankees in the Valley of Virginia. We make an extract. This is in addition to their plundering of houses even to the last towel: "One of our soldiers from North Carolina was left by our army at the hospital in Middletown, as a nurse to several wounded soldiers. He was of a weak mind, and being much frightened at the approach of the yankees, and anxious to escape capture, he dressed himself in citizen's clothes, and tried to pass himself as a citizen. But the yankees found out that he was a soldier, and arrested, tried, and convicted him as a spy. Before they hung him they made him dig his own grave, and then lie down in it to see if it was of proper length. They then hung him, and left him suspended three hours—*long* after life was extinct. Oh, this is a most horrible, horrible war! I had no idea of the great bitterness of feeling on the part of the North towards us, until I heard the expression of it by their brutal soldiers. * * Little ——, about seven years of age, and one of the sweetest little girls I ever saw, was on a visit to us when the yankees came. One of them asked her where her papa was. She told him, 'in prison.' He replied, 'That is good.' He then asked her where her mother was. She answered, 'She is dead, sir.' He said, 'Well that is good, too."—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Hardee's Corps.—It is said that this corps, in the late fight at Jonesboro', where it so heroically held at bay six corps of yankees, killed and wounded fifteen thousand of the enemy. No wonder the soldiers are proud of being under "old Reliable."—*Savannah Republican.*

Tunnel through the Pyrennees.—There are no longer the Pyrennees, says the Paris Moniteur. On July 15, a locomotive coming from Spain passed through the Pyrennees into France, along the new series of tunnels, twenty-six kilometres in length.

HUNTER'S BRUTALITY.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following letter, not written for publication, is from the daughter of a gentleman in Clarke county, Virginia, whose house was lately burned by the enemy. He had previously been despoiled of all his sheep, cattle, horses and hogs by the invaders. It tells of course brutality and fiendishness unequaled in civilized warfare:

CLARKE COUNTY, VA., Aug. 24th.

My Dearest Sisters:—Since that terrible day that we were deprived of house and home, I have neither had time nor nerve to write you, but now that an opportunity offers to let you hear of our personal safety, I must try to tell you of all that has befallen us. I feel almost frantic to think of it, and night and day the horrors of the scene are present with me. To-day, two weeks ago, my Aunt, Mrs. S, was taken sick, and day after day she grew worse until, on Thursday night last, at half past twelve o'clock, she breathed her last. Poor mother was with her and wrote immediately to father and myself to come, and just as I lighted the lamp to read the note the report of fire-arms reached our ears. I immediately extinguished the light as we were surrounded by the enemy, and from what we had heard in the evening we conjectured the shots proceeded from the picket post which Mosby had attacked. Of course father and I could not go to mother until morning; he then went and mother returned with him. Just at the moment of return, sixty Yankees dashed up to the house. One of their officers seized the horse mother rode and demanded to know where she had been; mother was completely overcome and could not answer. I replied "she is just from the death bed of her sister, and if you have any heart or manly feeling tell me quietly your business, and I will attend to it." He turned to father with an expression of fiendish delight on his countenance and said, "I have orders to burn every house on your farm." Father demanded the charges against him, and he (the Captain) replied: "Because Mosby murdered one of our pickets last night, and there was a light seen in this house, and we know Mosby's men came from this house." We protested they had not and told him the reason we had a light for a minute. Father then begged to be taken to Gen'l Custar as a hostage, and asked him to spare his house on account of his sick wife, sick son in-law and two helpless little infants. The Captain replied: "*Men, to your work; take what you want and fire as you go.*" "Guard *that man* down here, and carry him up to headquarters." "*That man*" was my sick husband, and in my agony I fell on my knees to that brute and besought him to spare my sick husband and take me. With a mocking laugh, at my request he sent his surgeon to examine him, and, thank God, the surgeon had a heart, and, instead of saying anything to Dr. B, said to me, "Come, go with me and I will help you to save some clothes." The house was then on fire and the men plundering and firing as they went. My poor old father and myself went back to the Captain and besought him, for God's sake, to come and stop the men until we could get even a change of clothes. He replied, "My presence is not needed," and at last, when we began to throw some things out the windows, and he thought he might pick up some valuables, he came up to the house. Nearly everything we threw out was stolen—clothes, jewelry, silver and something of everything they carried off. Some of them had bundles as large as a child before and behind them. One of them swore I should not take from the burning house my dear little boy Charlie, who was asleep, because they said he would grow up to be a rebel. I pushed by the man and told him, as soon as he was large enough I would put a gun in his hands and tell him of all we had suffered, and if he did not fight with an unequaled bravery he would not be my son. One of the brutes held my mother in the store room while some others rifled it and then set it on fire. One took me by the shoulders and threw me from the top to the bottom of the steps. The last time I was in the house, I seized my box of jewelry; a man, or rather a devil, jerked it from me, and scattered the contents on the floor. I caught up one of my diamond rings, the bracelet sister C. gave me, the children's bracelets and several other things; when the wretch seized me and held me and got them from me.

In less than fifteen minutes the flames had enveloped the whole house. The labors of mother and father for thirty-three years were destroyed in fifteen minutes. They rifled father's secretary, where all his public and private papers were, and then set the piece of furniture on fire.

The officers went off loaded with the richest part of the plunder. Not a carpet was saved, not a comfort, not a bureau, not a washstand, but one pitcher and basin. They stole two dozen handsome silver spoons, nearly all the jewelry belonging to mother and myself; twenty-six pairs of linen sheets and three hundred pounds of sugar were burned and stolen.

Oh! the worst is yet to be told! When the flames bursted from every part of our dear old comfortable home, my darling mother's reason gave way. For twenty-four hours she was a *raving maniac*. She fainted away time after time, and after she became sensible, it would have touched a heart of stone to have witnessed her sorrow. She grieved for the home where her children had been born and bred and died, where she had seen sorrow and pleasure. Every corner and spot in it and everything in it was associated with some dear remembrance. My poor father bore it like a hero, and with tears streaming down his face said: "Oh! my child, you have let the yankees shake your confidence in God." In my agony I had called out, "Oh! God, why has thou forsaken us?" Oh! no words can describe the horrors of that day. The next day (Saturday) we had to place the remains of my dear aunt in the grave without a word. The vandals would not permit a minister to come out of Berryville or from the neighborhood; we had to send to Loudon for a coffin and to put the grave in the garden.

We had a supply of flour which could have been saved but the wretches knocked the heads of the barrels out to prevent our moving it. The trunks containing the winter clothes were rifled. I lost nearly all my clothes. What they did not carry off they set on fire. A handsome silk dress which mother had given me and had been made but a few weeks, one of them took, and said, "he knew he was going to take that to his old woman." I was reaching to the top of a press, getting down some house linen, when a demon took a large scrap bag and two cambric wrappers and set them on fire just under me. I saw my danger and sprang over to save my life, though now I feel the effects of the heated flames. Tell brother T. I fought for his picture, and when I found I could not save it I broke it to pieces. Some days afterwards mother and I went to Gen. Custer's headquarters to try to recover some of father's papers and some of the silver. Of course we got none. But we told him of the conduct of his men and officers, and told him we would publish it to the world. They burned three houses; ours was the first. A short time after they left our house, Mosby passed by and overtook them and killed, it is said, thirty of them. Even my purse was stolen with every cent of money we had.

Morgan's Command.—Col. Basil W. Duke, formerly of Gen. John H. Morgan's staff, has been assigned to command of the deceased chieftain's troops. Col. Duke is a dashing young officer, of daring courage and fine abilities.

Atlanta Examiner.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The high prices which certain descriptions of Confederate bonds have been bringing in the market, cannot have escaped general observation. Long-date coupon bonds yield a large premium upon their face. The reason is, the *European demand* for these securities. They are bought almost entirely for European capitalists.

We should learn a lesson from this. If any one is looking with distrust upon Confederate securities, or suffers the idea of "repudiation" to attach to them in the slightest degree, let him remember that repudiation will mean *war*, and of war, we have surely had enough. Foreign governments will not allow the just claims of their subjects to be dishonored. To do so would be to disown one of the first duties of a government—the protection of a citizen in all his rights. In one's own country, the laws are expected to ensure him justice; but in his dealings with a foreign people, his security and ultimate resource are to be found in the power and spirit of his government. The United States were on the verge of war with France, to force redress to a few plundered citizens. The United States engaged in a war with Mexico for the same object. England, Spain and France instituted the war against Mexico which France finally prosecuted alone, in order to force the satisfaction of private claims. In short, history abounds in examples which teach us, that if we should be dishonorable and dishonest enough to desire to repudiate payment of our bonds, we will not be allowed to do so.

This being the case, our future taxes must be terribly oppressive if we suffer our bonds thus to find their way into the hands of European purchasers. These are at present taking the long dates because of the permanence of the investment, and the coupons because of the facility of collecting the interest; but when these classes are exhausted, they will purchase the less eligible kinds. Suppose, to make the case extreme, Europeans thus buy up all our debt, at the present comparatively nominal rates in specie, and suppose at the close of the war it should be fifteen hundred millions of dollars. We should have in the Confederacy property worth about three thousand millions, which would have to be taxed to pay this debt—to pay it and and pay its interest in hard gold. But if the fifteen hundred millions of bonds remain in our country they would increase our basis of taxation to four thousand five hundred millions, thus diminishing every man's taxes *one-third*, and avoiding a great annual drain from the country. The effect we have described would take place in its proper degree, whatever the portion of our securities which may find their way abroad.

The lesson we would impress on our people is the duty they owe themselves and the country of keeping these bonds at home and dividing them among themselves. We have assumed that the debt at the close of the war may amount to one third of the real and personal estate of the country, inclusive of the public securities. Let every man who owns real or personal property provide himself with bonds to the amount of one-half its value in peace times, and he is at once secure from the war-debt tax forever. Let him do this now, when these bonds may be had so cheaply compared with the price of property, and he will have secured at small cost, what in the future will count him as so much *gold*. Infinitely better that a man should sell a portion of his property at the present exaggerated prices, if he cannot otherwise provide himself with the means of buying bonds. Persons engaged in business of any kind which incidentally subjects them to taxation—merchants, manufacturers, whoever they be—should, and if they are wise, will, procure bonds to meet their future taxations. When the tax-gatherer shall come around in the days that are to come, with his claim for two hundred or five hundred, or a thousand, or it may be a great many thousands of dollars, it will be a very comfortable thing to be able to produce a claim for interest sufficient to cover the amount. Those who now provide for this, will then have occasion to rejoice at their good sense. Those who neglect to provide bonds now, will bitterly regret it then.

The persons who most depreciate the value of Confederate money are they who are least disposed to invest in Government bonds. They will carelessly fling down ten dollars for a melon, or fifty or a hundred dollars for some petty enjoyment, and say "it is only Confederate money." The time will come when they will have to pay in gold, for such inconsiderateness and folly! Those notes which they value so lightly, have all to be redeemed, and redeemed in gold, and taxes will have to be laid to supply the means; and let them be assured, these taxes will find them out. We have already explained that we cannot escape pay-day if we would.

It is a great misfortune that our debt is being contracted in an inflated currency while it will have to be paid in gold. No individual could practice such a policy in his private pursuits without ruin; no nation can follow it without great distress, unless its debt be within itself, and evenly distributed among its people. If our citizens will be wise—if they will provide, and thus apportion among themselves, the government securities in sufficient amount to make interest meet taxation—if each man will hold a third of all he is worth in bonds—we shall avoid national distress and individual ruin. It is scarcely to be expected that all will be thus considerate; but no prudent man, no one who looks ahead, no one who values the interests of his family, or his comfort in after years, should fail to invest liberally in Confederate bonds. "The prudent man *foreseeth the evil*, and hideth himself. The simple pass on, and *are punished*."

Home Guard.—We learn, says the Raleigh Christian Advocate, that some of the Home Guard officers in obeying the recent order of General Gatlin, calling out the Home Guard to arrest deserters, have attempted to force ministers of the Gospel into that service. Some of our local ministers have been thus disturbed. We are glad to have it in our power to furnish said officers some light on this subject.

On application to Gen. Gatlin to ascertain the true intent of the late order, he gave the following explanation of the order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1864.

Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations in the State, charged with the duties of such ministry, are exempted by law from enrollment in the Guard for Home Defence. They cannot be required to perform duty in that organization. R. C. GATLIN, Adj't Gen.

Buried at City Point.—The Superintendent of the burial of the dead at City Point, furnishes the Philadelphia Inquirer with the names of soldiers who have died, and are buried in the cemetery at City Point, during the month of August. Among them from North Carolina:—Lewis Lestive, 56th N C. Corp'l Caleb Whitehurst, C, 56th N C. Benj Hughes, I, 56th N C. Corp'l J N Gilreath, F, 37th N C. Thos Cornlow, K, 51st N C.

The Boston Courier says that thirty-seven dollars in gold will buy a Federal bond of one hundred dollars on State street, in that city, while it takes seventy five dollars in gold to buy a Confederate bond of the same amount in London.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace; we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union, under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the convention, I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in the public expenditures; re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burden thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States and the binding authority of law over President, army and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination.

I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others, Committee.

Yankee Politics.—RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th contains an article from the New York News [Peace Democrat] of the 13th, indicating a determined opposition to McClellan by that journal. The News says we covet sincerely and ardently the unity of the Democratic party, but cannot counsel and will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace. The Courrier Des Etats Unis, also withdraws from the support of McClellan.

Several journals formerly Republican have come out in favor of McClellan. The Cincinnati Times and Albany Statesman, both Republican, predict the defeat of Lincoln and urge his withdrawal.

The Boston Post says, it is a great relief to the Democrats, to be rid of such an incubus as the Woods, [who have repudiated McClellan since his letter] and says if Vallandigham chooses to follow them, he will have a rough road to travel.

Gen. Joe Hooker advocates the election of McClellan.

Yankee Items.—RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—The N. Y. Herald of the 13th says that the largest Mass Meeting ever held in Brooklyn assembled on Monday evening to ratify the nomination of McClellan and his letter of acceptance. A Cairo telegram from Arkadelphia, Ark., reports that Gen'l Price died recently of dysentery. A dispatch from Indianapolis announces the capture of Quantrell, the Missouri guerilla. The Steamer Advance was captured off Hatteras on Saturday. The Steamer Ellery was captured on the 5th inst. The vessels and cargoes are worth $500,000. The Washington Union of the 10th says that Lincoln will probably send commissioners to Richmond. It is known that many leading men of the Republican party have been urging that policy.

RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—New York papers of the 14th say that the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga has been repaired, and the trains are running.

The Tribune says that the Republicans carried Maine by a larger majority than was ever given at a Gubernatorial election. They gain a member of Congress—have elected five-sixths of the Legislature.

The draft is ordered to commence in Ohio and other States whose quota shall not be filled up on the 19th inst.

Seward, in a speech at Washington, said that the draft would surely come if the people did not volunteer.

Liberal Donation.—W. P. Reinhardt, of Catawba county, has given to indigent soldiers' wives and widows 100 bushels of wheat, of the new crop.

WAR NEWS.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—Warren's yankee corps advanced westward this morning to Poplar Spring Church, 2 miles from the Weldon Railroad. The enemy broke through Butler's [cavalry] line, but were met by Col. Ferrebee and Dearing's Brigade and repulsed. Our loss was trifling.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—A skirmish line of 88 men of Warren's [yankee] corps was surprised and captured near Davis' House on the Weldon road, this morning in front of Wilcox's Division. The prisoners have arrived here.

The enemy renewed their shelling this afternoon, throwing several 15 inch mortar shells, loaded with glass, brass, copper, iron and lead, which fell in the city, but did no damage.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—A letter from an officer in Lomax's Brigade, says that we drove the enemy through Martinsburg yesterday, the 10th, and to-day are tearing up the Railroad.

The late Capture by Lane's Skirmishers.—Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's Adjutant General writes by his direction to Maj Gen. Wilcox:—

"HDQU'RS 3D CORPS, A. N. VA.,
Sept. 7th 1864.

"General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Maj T. J. Wooten, commanding the skirmishers from Lane's Brigade, containing an account of his surprise of the enemy's videttes at the Davis house, and the attendant captures. The Lieut. Gen. Commanding desires that you will congratulate Maj Wooten for him upon his handsome success, and assure him that he highly appreciates the activity, ability and gallantry which he has displayed in his present responsible position.

Very respectfully, your ob't. srt.
W. A. STARKE, A. A. G.

Intervention.—RICHMOND, Sept. 15.—The N. Y Herald of the 13th has foreign news to the 31st ult. It was rumored at Paris that the Emperor Napoleon will soon make another effort to intervene in American affairs.

The Non-taxable Bonds withdrawn from market.—RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—Official notice is given that long date non-taxable bonds will be withdrawn from the market on the 20th and held at higher rates. Persons holding claims against the Government for subsistence stores are notified to present their claims, if they wish those bonds in payment at present prices.

Bond Sales.—RICHMOND, Sept. 16.—At Auction to-day, coupon bonds of the $15,000,000 loan sold for 151, and registered do for 130; long date 8 per cents 123; non-taxable 6s 134½; 7 per cents 75; cotton bonds 108; 4 per cent. certificates 60 to 66.

Railroad Collision.—There was a collision at Morrisville, twelve miles west of Raleigh, yesterday morning, by which we learn that Mr Bethune, member elect to the House of Commons from Robeson county, was badly mutilated, and several other persons more or less injured. It is feared Mr. Bethune will not recover from his injuries. One of his thigh bones is broken in two places and the other in one, besides some internal injuries in the body. The injuries to other passengers were not considered dangerous.

Ral. Progress, 15th.

For the Soldiers.—Maj. Thos. D. Hogg, of the Subsistence Department, gives notice that he wants to purchase Irish potatoes, onions, and sour krout for the North Carolina soldiers in the trenches around Petersburg. Persons having any of the above named articles are requested to furnish them to him or to any of the following named Agents: Major James Sloan at Greensboro; John L. Brown, Charlotte; Jno. D. Brown, Salisbury; A. C. Murdock, Hillsboro; Lt. J. A. Boyden, Wadesboro; G H. White, Statesville.

Returned to Jail.—Jones, convicted of the murder of Stephenson, and who broke Guilford county jail on the night of the 13th of July last, was returned to his old quarters yesterday, he having been captured in Moore county. Evans, who escaped at the same time with Jones, was not killed as has been reported, and is yet at large.—*Greensboro' Citizen.*

Union of Presbyterians.—At a meeting of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in Lynchburg, last week, a union was consummated between the two churches of the Presbyterian church in the Confederate States, known as the Old School and New School.—*Pet. Express.*

The Polish Struggle.—The profit and loss of the Polish struggle is being made up at last. The British Gazette says that during the sixteen months of the struggle 30,000 insurgents were killed or severely wounded; 361 were condemned to death by military tribunals, and 85,000 persons less compromised were transported to Siberia.

The Charleston Courier has small specimens of zinc (block) of the first melting effected for the Confederate States, from the North Carolina ore in the laboratory or factory lately erected in Virginia.

Miss E. Jessup will resume the duties of her School in Bow street, on Monday October 3d, 1864.

Sept 14 67 3tpd

Fayetteville Arsenal,
Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL persons having claims against the Engineer Department on account of *the Defences around Fayetteville*, are requested to present the same at once. Attention is called to the *form of Power of Attorney* given by Capt. James in this paper. S. A. ASHE,
67 2t7 1st Lieut. in Eng. Duty

Five Hundred Million Loan Non-Taxable Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sales of the above Bonds at $135 and interest will be discontinued after the 30th inst. Sales will be suspended to consider the expediency of advancing the price. I am prepared to deliver Bonds of $100, $500, and $1000 now.

AUG. W. STEEL, Agent for Sale Bonds.
Sept. 10 66 2wi

Confederate Tax Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons in Robeson county who failed to meet the Assessors at the last listing, that an opportunity is given them to return their lists during the week of Superior Court in Lumberton, as the Assessors will be there to receive lists from all who have not listed. All who are behind are earnestly requested to come forward and list. Those who fail must take the consequences, as this is the last opportunity that will be given.

J. T. POPE,
D. S. MORRISON, } Assessors.
Sept. 16- 68 2t*2t

State of North Carolina.

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1864.

E. F. Raglin and others vs. R. S. Marks, Adm'r of Jas H. Raglin.

Petition for Account and Settlement of the Estate of Thomas Raglin, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jas. H Raglin, one of the Defendants, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication of the pendency of this Petition be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that said Raglin may appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise that said Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the 2d Monday of August 1864.

R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.
68 6tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

A Week of Confederate Successes.—The past week cheered us with news of four several Confederate advantages, without a single mishap. Two of them were quite important, the others of minor importance except as exhibiting great gallantry. These last were the surprise and capture of 88 yankees near Petersburg, and the capture and destruction of a yankee mail steamer near Roanoke Island, accomplished by 13 men, who killed 2, wounded 4, and captured 23, including 4 negroes and a Lieut. Colonel, a Major and a Lieutenant. A handsome job for 13 resolute men.

The dash of Hampton's cavalry into the yankee lines near Petersburg, bringing off safely 2500 fat beeves and 300 yankees, is quite an event. 2500 beeves are worth some four or five millions of dollars—worth vastly more than an equal number of yankees—and particularly acceptable to our army, which is necessarily fed mainly on salt meat, and not an over quantity of that. We like to see this foraging upon the enemy.

The fourth happy event is the 'complete victory' by Shelley in Arkansas, of which as yet we know not the extent.

This is all cheering, and comes in good time to counteract the notion of some of our contemporaries that there was a turn in the tide of "good luck," as they call it, with which our arms have been blessed for six months past. There is no such thing as "luck," good or bad. Intellect, energy, perseverance, valor, determine events, under Providence. And our glorious army is too full of these high qualities to permit an adverse tide to run its course, as the events of the past week show. They are not dispirited by one disaster, nor would they be if unfortunately called upon to endure others.

A Loss to the State.—The capture of the steamer Ad-Vance is a misfortune to the State. She had been so fortunate, had made so many successful and profitable trips, that we had come to look upon her as always safe from the yankee cruisers. But she left Wilmington on Friday night the 9th, and was captured off Cape Hatteras on the next day. So we learn from the yankee accounts, which are doubtless correct. She was loaded with cotton, and is said to have had besides $25 000 in gold on board. To whom this belonged, if there at all, we know not. The cotton doubtless belonged in great part to the State, probably in proportion to the interest held by the State in the vessel itself, which was one half only, we believe. The steamer was originally bought by the State, at a cost of $190,000; but after she had made five successful round trips, Gov. Vance sold the half of her for $850,000 in State bonds. Since that time, six or eight months ago, we believe, she has no doubt cleared far more than the $350,000 of purchase money to her part owners, besides an equal amount to the State. Her loss, therefore, though a great inconvenience, is chiefly a loss of what more might have been made by her.

We believe that the State has an interest in two or three other steamers.

The Climax of Cruelty.—The expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their homes—twenty thousand men, women and children—is one of the events which mark the extreme atrocity of this war. It is said that such a thing has not been done for two hundred years, by any nation. It is a recurrence to the barbarism of the earlier ages, altogether inconsistent with the civilization which the yankees profess but do not practice. The suffering among the homeless wanderers, robbed too, as doubtless most of them have been, of their furniture, clothing, and money, must be intense. Winter approaching, and no home, no clothing, no food, except such as they may receive from the charity of their fellow creatures who may not have been so cruelly outraged as themselves. And this man Sherman, the perpetrator of this monstrous crime against humanity, belongs, as stated by a contemporary, "to that nest of vipers which the South had been unconsciously nourishing in its bosom for eighty years before the commencement of this war. When it broke out he was President of a college in Louisiana, enjoying a large salary, and professing undying devotion to the South, to its institutions, and to its people. So strong did he pretend that this feeling was in him, that he declared, when the war became inevitable, his determination never to draw his sword against the South. He was treated in Louisiana with the unbounded kindness which that hospitable and high-spirited people always extended to strangers as long as they had the power."

Richmond.—We were about to publish a curious correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman, but an item by telegraph supersedes the necessity of more than a brief statement of its points.

On the 8th inst. Gen. Hood wrote to Sherman proposing an exchange of prisoners captured during the present campaign. Sherman on the same day accepted the proposal, unconditionally, stating that he had some 1800 of ours, the others having been sent North, and passed out of his power. On the next day, however, when the officers met to effect the exchange, Sherman's representative presented a letter from him stating that he would not take from Hood any prisoner whose term of service had expired, nor any one belonging to any army but his own. He further proposed to collect up the male citizens of Atlanta, workmen, &c., about 1000 in number, and to exchange them for men, not trained soldiers, captured from the U. S. army. These unparalleled propositions were of course declined by Hood, with a sharp rebuke for his violation of engagement, for the attempt to interpolate a new principle into the laws and customs of war, and for dooming to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose terms of service have expired. Gen. Hood's letter is admirable, and we suppose had a good effect, as the dispatch states that on the 17th an agreement was concluded for an exchange of 2000. There is most probably some yankee trick in this.

Deserters Coming In.—We learn authentically that up to Thursday night last 106 deserters had come in to the Home Guard now in Moore county, and there is a good prospect of more coming in or being caught. To-morrow is the last day allowed for an assurance of pardon upon voluntary return.

We hear of many more in other counties who have come in. Among those caught the Salisbury Watchman mentions one man in Rowan county who had been a deserter for nearly two years.

The Church Intelligencer.—We have received a very handsomely printed sheet, abounding with interesting matter, the first No. of the above paper revived, now printed at the Episcopal Publishing House at Charlotte, and edited by the Rev. Dr. Hubbard, Professor in the University, and the Rev. George M. Everhart, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Charlotte. It is the organ of the Episcopal Church in the South. It is pleasant to find a paper so every way creditable. Terms $10 for 6 months.

The Campaign in Virginia.—The Richmond Examiner earnestly urges the reinforcement of Gen. Lee, especially by the concentration under him of all scattered detachments and expeditions. This would seem to be wise policy, for the stoppage of the campaign in Georgia after the capture of Atlanta indicates that Sherman will not only not need reinforcements but that he will in all probability reinforce Grant. It is well known too that the yankee troops in Mississippi have been withdrawn from that State and sent somewhere, probably to Virginia. The yankees fancy, or pretend to fancy, that the capture of Atlanta is the end of the war in Georgia, and that the only other thing necessary to be done is to capture Richmond. Of course, if such is their opinion, they will devote to that object all the energies which have heretofore been divided between Richmond and Georgia. Seward, in his speech at Auburn, considered Atlanta as the "big end" of an egg, which, being broken, makes it easy to crush the whole shell. He said:—

"The rebellious district is in the shape of an egg: if you break the shell at either of the two ends—Richmond and Atlanta—the whole must crumble to pieces. While Sherman, under Grant, has been striking the big end, Meade, under Grant, has been striking just as hard blows upon the lesser end. The whole shell will now be easily crushed."

We think that Seward and Grant will find that there is something stronger than a shell, both at Richmond and in the body and big end of his egg But to make it capable of resisting the attempt to crush it, Gen. Lee must have plenty of men. We do not of course know the arrangements of the War Department in this matter, but doubt not that all will be done that can be done to meet the emergency.

A Convenient Doctrine.—Among all the strange notions of these strange times, it would not be easy to find one more strange than that enunciated by Secretary Seward, at Auburn some months ago and again in his Auburn speech a few days ago, that Lincoln is entitled to continue President of the United States, (and Seward Secretary of State, of course,) until his rule over the whole of the States, Confederate as well as Federal, is established. The following is an extract from his late speech:—

"The war is at its crisis. It is clear, therefore, that we are fighting to make Abraham Lincoln President of the whole United States, under the election of 1860, to continue until the 4th of March, 1865. In voting for a President of the United States, can we wisely or safely vote out the identical person whom with force and arms we are fighting into the Presidency? You justly say no. It would be nothing less than to give up the very object of the war at the ballot-box. The moral strength which makes our loyal position impregnable would pass from us, and when that moral strength has passed away, material forces are no longer effective, or even available. By such a proceeding we shall have agreed with the enemy and given him the victory. But in that agreement the Constitution and the Union will have perished, because when it shall have once been proved that a minority can by force or circumvention defeat the full accession of a constitutionally chosen President, no President thereafter, though elected by ever so large a majority, can hope to exercise the Executive powers unopposed throughout the whole country.

"One of two things must follow the fatal error. Either a contest between your newly elected compromise President, and the same usurper, in which the usurper must prevail, or else a combination between them through which the usurper or his successor, subverting your constitution and substituting his own, will become President, King, or Emperor of the United States, without foreign aid, if he can; with foreign intervention, if necessary. (That's so.) To be sure it is so; nothing is more certain than that either the United States and their constitutional President, or the so-called Confederate States and their usurping President, must rule within the limits of this republic. I therefore regard the pending Presidential election as involving the question whether hereafter we shall have a constitution and a country left us. How shall we vote, then, to save the country from this fearful danger? (Vote Lincoln in again.) You have hit it exactly, my friend. We must vote Lincoln in again and fight him in at the same time. If we do this the rebellion will perish, and leave no root. If we do otherwise we have only the alternative of acquiescence in a perpetual usurpation, or of entering an endless succession of civil and social wars."

Of course, if Seward's doctrine be admitted, there is no need of a Presidential Election, for Lincoln holds on, under his election in 1860 till the rebellion be put down, or rather till he himself be put down, either by a new rebellion at home or by the inexorable hand of death.

It will be seen that Seward artfully inflames the passions of his hearers by telling them plainly that either Lincoln or Davis must rule over the whole United and Confederate States. Heaven forbid! Next to being ourselves subjugated, would be the evil of having to rule over that ungodly people.

The Express Company.—The Salisbury Watchman recently complained of the charges made by this company for carrying goods, and cited one instance where $1000 were charged for carrying 20 bbls. of flour from Salisbury to Petersburg. This has brought a reply from Col. Bullock, the Superintendent of the Express, in which he shows that the Railroads charged $844 of the $1000, leaving $156 to the company for risk, handling, drayage, and delivery in Petersburg—certainly not an extortionate profit by the company, whatever it may be by the railroads. But Col. Bullock states that the flour was worth $120 per bbl. in Salisbury; the $50 freight to Petersburg made this $170. It was worth in Petersburg $300. So that the shipper, who made a profit of $130 a bbl., had no reason to complain.

We notice this because we think the charges for freight excessive, and because this statement by Col. Bullock appears to show where the blame rests. The subject is chiefly of interest now as it affects the transportation to soldiers in the army of vegetables, provisions, &c. To send a bushel of potatoes or onions from this place to Petersburg or Richmond, costs from $30 to $45, two or three times as much as the article is worth here. This high price of freight deters many from sending vegetables to their sons, and thus supplying a great want in the army. Yet it ought not to prevent the sending of vegetables, for the last we heard of the price of Irish potatoes at camp near Petersburg was $2 50 per *quart*. And those who raise potatoes have only to sell a bushel or two to pay the freight on another bushel, thus getting freight for a less quantity of potatoes than in former days.

Thieves.—We have heard of recent attempts at robbery which prove that all the rogues were not captured a few weeks ago when such an extensive and successful raid was made upon their band. More work of the same kind is necessary, and we hope the men will be found to undertake it. It is remarkable that not a white person, as we believe, was found among the numerous persons arrested here. So it seems to be in Richmond also, as we find by the following paragraph from the Examiner's police reports:—

"Negroes, negroes, nothing but negroes this morning in the dock and on the docket. Charge—theft, theft, nothing but theft. What is the matter with the negroes? Are they commissioned by the devil to torment us? Or have the souls of the dead yankees passed into them, like the evil spirit into the swine, imparting unto them all manner of wickedness, theft and lawlessness. Whip a negro to-day with thirty-nine stripes, and he comes back to-morrow bringing his brother with him. Whip a score of them, as the Recorder ordered on Friday, and they come back in a procession as they do this morning. Wherein lies the panacea for this awful mania for stealing now possessing and controlling the negro mind—the mania of possessing somebody else's bacon, groceries, clothing and money? We think we have it. Hang a few upon conviction of burglary, and the evil spirits will departout of the degenerate sons and daughters of Ham, and leave them proud of their love for other people's valuable and obedient to their masters."

YANKEE SPECULATIONS.

A week ago the telegraph announced some revelations made by the New York Mercury, purporting to be "an inside view of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention." The following extracts from the article in the Mercury have been published and may interest the reader:

"Talk as we may of the old Union, under which the nation attained such a degree of prosperity and advanced at once to the front rank among the nationalities of the world, its restoration is impossible. Only a zany would ever dream of its being restored There will, undoubtedly, be a *reconstruction*, but never a *restoration* of the Union. The questions that are to be settled, the new condition of things consequent upon the disruption of the old, the changed relations of capital and labor, the increase of the quantity of power surrendered to the General Government by the people, the relation of the States to the Federal Union, the influence of the conduct of National affairs, which is sure to be accorded to the military element—all these considerations forbid the idea of our living under a union such as that under which we lived and thrived from 1776 to 1861. This statement may appal the thousands of good people who live in the past and dream of days that are no more. These days not only are, but can be no more. He is willfully or stupidly blind who does not see the changed condition of public affairs in this country. We may hurrah for the Union, but it is not the old Union for which we hurrah. The nation has entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence, whether we are willing or not to acknowledge it.

"This grand fact was duly recognized by those who formed this conclave at Niagara Falls. The problem they set to work to solve was to reconstruct the Union on a plan satisfactory to all sections, and to convince the Democratic party of the necessity of adopting the plan, or one of similar import. After long and earnest deliberation, in which Messrs. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders participated, the following general conclusion was reached, and was tacitly agreed to by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

"It was, that what was once the United States be divided into five separate Confederacies, each independent of the other in the management of its local affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects, of which I shall speak hereafter. These Confederacies, as divided, were to consist of the following States:

1. The Cotton and South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great Northwest.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States.

[The propriety and expediency of admitting the New England States was debated at considerable length. The old hostility to these States was conspicuous in the course of the discussion. The policy in relation to their admission was not determined, and the question whether six States are to be "left out in the cold" is still an open one. The Mercury proceeds:]

"Another important feature of this proposed Confederation is, a provision for admitting to it, in case circumstances warrant it, the provinces in British America, and what is now the empire of Mexico. But this is an event so far in the future that it cannot claim more than a mere mention of its possibility. I therefore pass on to the conditions for the construction of this Union for the future.

"Leaving to the separate Confederacies—I use the term in its generic sense—the right to manage their domestic affairs as they may choose, they are to be bound to each other by alliances, offensive and defensive. Such questions as affect the interests of all are to be considered by a sort of general council, composed of representatives from each Confederacy, more analagous to our present Cabinet or Senate than the House of Representatives. There are to be no restrictions of any kind upon inter-Confederate trade or travel. In a word, it will be one grand Confederation of Confederacies, bound to each other by bonds of commercial union, each independent of the other, yet having a share and an interest in the control of affairs affecting the common welfare of all.

"It will readily occur to the minds of your readers that this plan is nearly identical in its essential features with the well known Zollverein, or Customs Union of the German States.

"This project, I hardly need add, received the indorsement of the leaders of the Democratic party, and by them was interwoven with the action of the Chicago Convention. It is understood that Hon. Auguste Belmont was the first to develop the plan; probably because of his intimate acquaintance with the Government of the German States. At first it was received with surprise; but the more it was discussed the more favor it obtained, until at last it was decided to incorporate the idea with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. More than that, undoubted evidence was received that the plan is agreeable to the views of Jeff. Davis, though for obvious reasons, he would refrain for the present of divulging it to the Southern people. Anxious for peace, but opposed to the restoration of the Union, the Southern leaders to whom this project was broached at once assented to it, and are now desirous for the election of the Chicago candidates, in the hope that it may result in a reconstruction of the Union on a basis satisfactory and honorable alike to the North and to the South.

"Of course, it was not deemed prudent to make all this apparent in the debates of the Convention, still less in the platform adopted, but you may rely upon it, that the leaders were well informed of it, and are pledged to carry it into execution in the event of the success of the Democratic party at the polls in November. Time and circumstances will doubtless cause certain changes in the minor details of this scheme, but they will not alter its important features."

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of the 20th ult., says:

"The American corresondents of some of the London journals seem to have all at once come to the conclusion that an early settlement of the American quarrel is likely to take place. The editors of these journals adopt the same view, and even the Index in its last issue, clearly indorses the proposition. This settlement is also to be a peaceful one. Neither party is to be conquered in war, but each party having abundantly proved to the other that its powers of assault and resistance are about equal, and that combined they would prove irresistible as against other nations, there is to be a mutual cessation of hostilities, *a recognition of separate independence to a certain extent*, and an irrevocable alliance, offensive and defensive, as against the rest of the world.

"The first immediate and most important result of this compact between the North and South is to be the prompt revival of the Monroe doctrine, the strange abandonment of which excited both the wonder and the sneers of all Europe. The common rallying cry of both sections is to be "America for Americans." The French, having good naturedly subjugated Mexico, are to be themselves incontinently kicked off the continent, and that rich country is to be annexed to the Southern domain. On the other hand, Canada is to be added to the empire of the North, and eventually all the British possessions: so that in process of time the American eagle shall spread his wings over no part of the North American continent that does not owe allegiance to one of the two great Confederacies into which the American nation is to be divided."

The Mails.—Again, the latest Virginia paper received here is of last Thursday morning. The mail service for the past week has been worse than the usual bad, the Northern mail having come through but on two days of the seven. On Thursday night we had portions of our Virginia mails of Monday and Tuesday, and on Saturday night portions of Wednesday's and Thursday's mails. On the other days there was no mail.

Another Barn Burnt.—On Sunday night last the barn of Joel Fultin, of this county, was set on fire and burnt to the ground, with contents of 124 bushels wheat, of his own, and the smaller crops of the Rev. Mr. Allen and Mrs. Carter, which were threshed at Mr. Fultin's and had not been removed. There was also a considerable quantity of threshed oats and some rough feed consumed by this fire.

The same night some straw was set on fire near the barn of Mr. Wm. Fulp, but the wind fortunately being unfavorable, the barn was unharmed.

A few weeks previous to these fires an anonymous advertisement was posted up, threatening vengeance against a number of persons named therein, Mr. Fultin, we believe, among them.—*Salem Press.*

Killed at Atlanta.—We learn from the Chattanooga Rebel that Col. George B. Myers, 24th Mississippi Regiment, was killed, near Atlanta, on Wednesday, the 28th ult. Col. Myers was born and raised in this county, and was a son of Absalom Myers, formerly of this county, but now a citizen of Mississippi.—*N. C. Argus.*

The N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund.—Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., the financial agent for this Fund, visited our Town on Tuesday last, and addressed a large assemblage of our citizens. After his address he called upon his hearers for contributions to the cause, and obtained about $40,000.

Tarboro Southerner.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Another Gallant Cavalry Exploit.—Petersburg, Sept. 16.—Hampton's cavalry made a most successful dash into the enemy's lines on Thursday, near Sycamore church, Prince George county, 17 miles from this city, capturing 2 500 head of fat beef cattle, 300 prisoners, a number of horses and 10 wagons. The spoils are now safe in the Confederate lines.

Gregg's Division of yankee cavalry made an effort to cut off Hampton, but was handsomely flogged for its pains.

Hampton and his men are in full feather and eager for another charge at Grant's choice beeves.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Richmond, Sept. 17.—The following was received to-day:—

"Headq'rs, A. N. V., Sept. 17.—At day-light yesterday, the enemy's skirmish lines West of the Jerusalem Plank Road were driven back upon their entrenchments along their whole extent. At the same hour, Gen. Hampton attacked his position North of the Norfolk Railroad, near Sycamore Church, and captured about 300 prisoners, some arms, wagons, a large number of horses, and 2500 cattle.

"Gen. Gregg attacked Hampton on his return, in the afternoon, at Belcher's Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, but was repulsed and driven back.

"Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed 50 men."

From Georgia.—Macon, Sept. 16.—Exiles from Atlanta report that Sherman's army is being rapidly depleted by the going off of men whose terms of service have expired. Some statements place the number already gone at 10,000.

The Chattanooga [yankee] Gazette of the 13th says that Wheeler has been driven from Middle Tennessee by Steadman.

It contains also an order from Sherman congratulating his army on its success. He says they have successfully completed a great campaign, and that Atlanta's fall was the result of Hood's mistake in sending his cavalry to the rear. It must be conceded, he says, that the enemy met us patiently and skillfully; but at last the mistake was made; his cavalry was sent to our rear, far beyond reach of recall; instantly our cavalry was on his one remaining road; the main army quickly followed; and Atlanta fell.

Yesterday was observed throughout the State, by people and army, as a day of fasting and prayer.

Macon, Sept 17.—It is reported, with considerable show of truth, that Gen. Sherman has sent another request for Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and Senator H. V. Johnson, to meet him at Atlanta and have a talk about Peace.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Shoup has been relieved of duty as Chief of Staff to Gen. Hood.

Exiles from Atlanta continue to come into our lines. Several hundred families have arrived in the most desperate condition imaginable.

Gens. Hood and Sherman have agreed upon a special exchange of 2000 prisoners. Several hundred of the number will be sent forward to-night for that purpose.

From the South West—Confederate Victory in Arkansas.—Clinton, Sept. 16.—Shelley's victory in Arkansas is complete. One entire regiment of yankees was captured. The railroad track was torn up for several miles. [Where this victory occurred we cannot exactly tell. The last previous accounts located Shelley with 5000 men threatening Charleston and Cape Girardeau, Missouri.]

The army worm has destroyed all the cotton crops on the river from Vicksburg to New Orleans.

The yellow fever is raging very violently at Key West and Tortugas.

Grenada, Miss., via Mobile, Sept. 16.—Memphis papers of the 13th say that communication between Little Rock, Arkansas, and Memphis is interrupted. [Probably the result of Shelley's reported victory.]

From Mobile.—Mobile, Sept. 16.—A yankee gunboat yesterday came close in shore near mouth of Dog River. Our field batteries opened on her, and after a few good shots the yankees retired.

The yankee Fish River expedition has returned badly peppered by our cavalry.

It is reported that the enemy have repaired the Gaines [a gunboat captured from us in the naval fight some weeks ago] and put her in commission.

Movements of the Northern Peace Party.—Richmond, Sept. 17.—New York dates are to the 13th. It is stated that preliminary steps have been taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Sherman's Barbarous Order a general one.—Macon, Sept. 15.—The refugees from Atlanta report that a great deal of suffering and distress exists in the city, the general condition of which is represented as being terrible. The citizens who come South are not permitted to bring any household stuff of any consequence, the quantity being very limited, whilst those who have chosen to go North carry what they wish.

We learn that Sherman's order has been extended to all the towns and villages in the military occupation of the yankee army. Thus he is determined to depopulate and desolate the country in his rear. The people in the villages and towns along the State Road being thus subjected to the barbarous commands of expatriation will soon be in our midst or else be sent North, either of which conditions must be a great calamity to them in the present condition of the country.

This expatriation policy of Sherman merits the condemnation of civilized nations. It is the very summit of brutality, and could only have been invented by a fiend whose soul is stamped with the devil's own hideous image. In it, we see revived the most barbarous principle of war that has ever disgraced the most uncivilized nations of earth, together with his favorite principle, that destruction and annihilation is the object of war. The barbarism is perpetrated with the cold-hearted purpose and action of an executioner.—*Intelligencer.*

From the Valley—The latest advices from the Valley of Virginia represent that Gen. Early, on Saturday last, 10th inst. advanced from his position at Bunker Hill towards Martinsburg. The place is in Berkeley county, only seven miles south of the nearest point on the Potomac river. The army under Sheridan, confronting Gen. Early, is probably nearly as large as that before Petersburg. A New York paper states that Grant detached 38 or 40,000 men from the Army of the Potomac and sent them to the Valley, to which must be added the troops under Hunter, Crook, Kelly and Averill. This immense force, so far from being able to drive Early out of the Valley, has had enough to do in guarding the Potomac in order to prevent our army from crossing that stream. Meanwhile, our troops have captured over 9000 prisoners and inflicted a succession of punishments upon the yankees which have kept them in a state of wholesome dread. Mosby, ever on the alert, has burnt trains of wagons, captured horses and mules, and ambushed and killed many of the enemy. Early has no fear of Sheridan, and the object of his late advance may have been to offer battle, which, judging from past incidents of the campaign, will hardly be accepted. On the contrary, we expect to hear of the enemy's retreat, as usual, to Harper's Ferry, and perhaps across the Potomac.

The yankees continue their outrages upon the people of the Valley, and will doubtless keep them up so long as they are permitted to remain. They not only burn private dwellings, but mills and storehouses, and steal or destroy everything that can sustain life. They burnt three mills last Friday night.—*Rich Dis., 15th.*

Heavy Defalcation and reported escape to Y[illegible] Land.—On Saturday last, Capt. Thomas S. Knox, commissary at Camp Jackson, formerly of Fredericksburg, Va., and Geo. W. Butler, formerly of Norfolk, Va., but recently of New York, late a teller in the Confederate States Treasury Department, left this city, and, it is reported, have gone North. Since their sudden departure it has been ascertained that Knox is a defaulter to the extent of $350,000 of Government funds, which he converted into sterling exchange through the negotiations of ex teller Butler, at Sexton & Co's banking house. Knox obtained a passport at the Provost Marshal's office upon his personal representation that he had a blind brother he wished to convey to Fredericksburg. Butler, it is said, acted as the blind brother.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Mare Lost or Stolen.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's pasture, a Bay Mare with black mane and tail, a star in her face, four feet black, a scar on one of them cut by a plough. Any information will be gladly received.

Address the subscriber at Bostick's Mills, Richmond county, N. C.

ALEX. WILKINSON.

Sept. 16, 1864. 68-2tpd

A Gallant Affair.—About a week ago Mr. James B. Hopkins, pilot of the ram Albemarle, undertook to capture the Yankee mail boat Fawn, plying between Roanoke Island and Norfolk by way of the Currituck canal and Albemarle sound. With a detachment of eight seamen and marines from the Albemarle and a like number of soldiers, detachments of the 10th N. C. Artillery and the 50th N. C. Infantry, he set out on the expedition. On the 9th inst., he brought to the Fawn some distance up the Currituck canal. Posting his men (numbering now but 13) out of sight, Pilot Hopkins stepped forward and demanded the surrender of the steamer. This of course was refused, and a number of guns were immediately pointed at the "impudent rebel," whose men, though unseen, as quickly brought their guns to bear upon the valiant Yankees. Mr. Hopkins fired his revolver at the crowd on the boat. This served to bring down a Yank and to give his men the signal to fire, which they did, and this ended the battle. The result of the fire was, two Yankees were killed, four wounded and the rest surrendered with the boat.

The Confederates now boarded her and seized all the valuables they could transport, including three mail bags containing, amongst other valuable documents, some $25,000 in greenbacks. Finding it impracticable to bring back with them the steamer, on account of the presence in the Sound of the enemy's gunboats, she was set fire to and consumed, with the remainder of her contents (valued at upwards of $20.000) and our gallant little band returned with the booty and their prisoners—19 whites and 4 negroes, two of the former, however, escaping on the route.

A portion of the prisoners captured arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Andersonville. The names of the commissioned officers captured are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Buren Hand, 16th Connecticut volunteers. Maj. Chas. C. Graves, 1st N. C. Union volunteers. Lieut. J. M. Wilson, 103d Pennsylvania.—*Goldsboro' State Journal, 17th.*

A Rumor.—There was a rumor yesterday that Farragut had left, or was about to leave, Mobile Bay and bring his fleet to the Atlantic coast to aid in a combined land and naval attack on Wilmington. We have no official confirmation of this rumor.

Richmond Examiner.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harriet E Sordley, near Asheville, N C., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Maj. D. T. MILLARD of Sampson county, N. C., to Miss JOSEPHINE E. RAY of Buncombe county, N. C.

DIED,

In this vicinity, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., FANNY M., daughter of J. D. and I. J. Williams, aged 19.

At Smithville, N. C., on the morning of the 16th Sept. Capt. THOMAS L. HYBART, aged 17 years and 7 months, youngest son of the late Thomas L. Hybart.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. NEILL CLARK.

At Charlotte, N. C., 14th inst., JOHN CAMPBELL, infant son of Rev. A. and M. Laura Sinclair, after a short but violent illness, aged 11 months.

Killed, in front of Petersburg, on the 16th of July, 1864, ABRAM BOYKIN, 1st Serg't Co. G, 61st Reg't N. C. T., aged 21 years 5 months and 16 days. He joined the army on the 20th of April 1861, and since that time, until his death, through all the varied fortunes of war, he exhibited a spirit of devotion to his country seldom equalled.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 5 50. Pork 2 50. Lard $5 to 5 50.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch.
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb.
Flour—Super. $220, Family, $225.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 3 00. Shucks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $25 00 to $26 00. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20. Oats $10. Peas 15 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00.
Molasses, country made, 16 00 to 20 00.
Rice 60 by cask.
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $15 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to $6.

Miss Leete will open a School on Gillespie Street, Oct. 3d, 1864

Tuition per quarter $25, payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the term.

Sept 17. 68-2tpd

Wandered from Home.

On Sabbath at about 11 o'clock, James McMillan, aged about 19 years, strayed from his home on Haymount, it is presumed in the direction Mr. Murchison's Factory on the Plenkroad. Owing to long and continued affliction he is sometimes ignorant of what he does, and in one of those fits of temporary insanity he wandered away. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his mother.

E. A. McMILLAN.

Sept'r 19 1t

Hickory Buggy, Town Lots & Gold Watch, AT AUCTION.

1 HICKORY BUGGY—NEW;
1 Large, Fine Mule;
1 Lady's Fine Gold Watch;
1 " " Gold Guard Chain,
1 Bbl, 80 Gallons Cider Vinegar.

Will be sold at Auction on 2d inst.

JOHN H COOK, Auct'r

Sept. 15. 1tpd

Tithe Notice!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract:) * * * * * * *

III. THE Government requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in sales. The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above.

J. W. McGOWAN, Capt and Post Q M., 4th Cong Dist N C

Fayetteville, Sept 15 68 2t*2t

Carolinian and Presbyterian copy 2t

Office County Agent, 4th Congressional District N. C.,

Fayetteville, Sept 16, 1864

The Special Attention of all Concerned is called to this Notice.

THE Assessors of Tax in Kind have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by the last day of this month. The Government is much in want of the produce. Parties delivering the same must bring with them Assessors' estimate, so a receipt for the same may be entered thereon.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Q. M. Gen.

68 2t*2t For Cumberland county

Presbyterian 2t and bill to Capt McGowan

Assessor's Notice! Robeson County.

LAST CALL

I WILL attend at the following times and places, to take the list of those who have not heretofore listed their crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cured Hay and Wool, the growth of 1864 to wit:

Lumberton, Monday and Tuesday Sept 26th & 27th.
Back Swamp, Wednesday Sept 28th.
Thompson's, Thursday Sept 29th.
White House, Friday Sept 30th.
Sterling's, Saturday Oct 1st.
Sealey's, Monday Oct 3d
Burnt Swamp, Tuesday Oct 4th.

I earnestly hope that all persons who have not already listed the above articles will be punctual in attending to this matter on the days set forth, as longer time cannot be given. In all cases of failure to list according to law, I am required to make the estimate and forward the same for collection, subject to the additional tax of 500 per cent.

A. D. BROWN, Assessor.

Sept 15. 68-2t

To the Members of the House of Commons.

Fayetteville N C, August 17 1864

THE undersigned respectfully presents himself to your favor as a candidate for re election to the office of Principal Clerk of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

68-1d HENRY E COLTON.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, at Rockingham, Richmond county, on Friday the 2d inst., my negro boy FENDRIC about 25 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a heavy head of hair and very black, remarkably polite, one front tooth out, has some letters on his arm. Said negro was bought of Mr. F Lynch, Cheraw, S. C., and is supposed to be lurking about his tanyard in Cheraw or his plantation in the vicinity. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the boy to the subscriber or confining him in any jail so that he can get him.

WM. P. McDONALD.

Sept. 13. 68 6tpd

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

WE will meet the Tax payers of Sampson county at the following times and places, viz:

Clinton, Friday and Saturday, Oct 7th and 8th.
McDaniel's, Monday, Oct 10th.
Lisbon, Tuesday, Oct 11th.
Taylor's Bridge, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th.
Turkey, Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th.
Little Coharie, Monday, 17th

At the above named times and places Mr. Alfred Johnson, Assessor of Tax in Kind, will be with us for the purpose of receiving the list of the Tax in kind, on Wheat, Rye, Oats, Cured Hay and Wool. We will be at

Honeycutt's, Monday Nov. 7th
Dismal, Tuesday Nov 8th
Mingo, Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th.
Westbrook's, Friday and Saturday 11th and 12th
Hall's, Tuesday, 15th
Piney Grove, Wednesday, 16th.

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above specified and furnish the Assessors correct lists of the following subjects of taxation that were on hand, held and owned on the 17th day of Feb'y 1864, viz:

No. of Acres of land and other real estate.
No. age and sex of all slaves.
No Horses, Mules and Asses
No of Cattle of the Bovine species, work oxen included.
No of Sheep, Goats and Hogs.
No of pounds Cotton and Wool.
No " Tobacco.
No bushels Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice and other small grain.
Value of potatoes of all kinds, peas, beans, ground peas, and all other products of the farm, garden or orchard
Value of flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard and other groceries, goods, wares and merchandise, spirituous liquors, wines, cider, vinegar, &c.
Value of all household and kitchen furniture, agricultural tools and implements, and all tools of mechanics and others, musical instruments, and all articles of domestic use.
No and value of wagons, carts, drays and all other vehicles on wheels.
Value of all gold and silver ware and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches.
Value of all books, maps, pictures, paintings, statuary and other works of art
Gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold and silver bullion.
Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills and all other paper issued as currency, (except non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes,) and not employed in a taxed business.
Value of all moneys held abroad, bills of exchange on foreign countries.
Value of all articles of personal or mixed property not embraced in the foregoing nor exempt from taxation.

We will have with us the list of the property used in agriculture, that those who have neglected to list such property, may avail themselves of the opportunity to do so, also to correct any errors that may have occurred at the time of listing under the instructions that we were then acting, &c.

MILES P OWEN,
B. F. BOYKIN, } Assessors.

Sept 7 67 3t

Office Commissioners of Appraisement,

Raleigh, Sept 1st, 1864

THE following change of prices in Schedule of date July 30th, 1864, shall be observed from this date until changed:

Fodder,	baled,	per 100 pounds,		$4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Hay,	baled,	" " "		4 00
"	unbaled,	" " "		3 50
Oats,	sheaf unbaled	" " "		5 00
"	baled,	" " "		5 50
"	shelled,	per bushel,	

THE DEATH OF GEN. MORGAN.

The Abingdon Virginian gives the following particulars as received from an eye-witness:—

He did not fall in battle, and in the defeat of his command, as has been published in the Lynchburg and Richmond papers. On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of Gillmer, Hodges and Smith, and a detachment of Vaughan's, with four pieces of artillery, Gen. Morgan and his staff approached the town of Greenville, Tenn. Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, 16 miles distant, and in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre. Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, Cassel's battalion, commanded by Capt. J. M. Clarke, together with the four guns, were posted some 3 or 400 yards from the C. H., when Gen. Morgan and his staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Williams, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. Williams, (daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house Gen. Morgan had his headquarters,) disappeared; a scout was sent for but could not find her, and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap, and had given information of Morgan's whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precaution had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, Gen. Morgan and his Staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were startled from their slumbers about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. Williams, who informed them that the yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his Staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the yankees were thundering. On the side of the house where they escaped there is a large yard and garden, with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southwestern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them, that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through, in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand. The officers with Gen. Morgan were Maj. Gassett, and Capts. Withers, Rogers and Clay, and a young gentleman by the name of Johnson, a clerk in the office of the Adj't General. At this time they were all, except Withers and Clay, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. Fry, (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer now in our possession,) who was all the time calling to the yankees, informing them of the hiding place of the "rebels." Seeing escape almost hopeless, Gen. Morgan directed Maj. Gassett to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Maj. G. looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which Gen. Morgan did not hear, as at that instant the yankees charged up to the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. Williams' grounds, when the General with Major Gassett, Capt. Rogers and Mr. Johnson, sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two latter were captured and the General killed. The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again when he fell. Capts. Withers and Clay had been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Maj. Gassett in the meantime, sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. Fry, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only rebel left—Withers and Clay having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Maj. Gassett's ingenuity was put to work to avoid capture. Mrs. Fry knew he was in the basement, and the yankees were as thick around him as snakes in the harvest. After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. Fry a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed Gen. Morgan, piercing his right breast and ranging through diagonally. Withers, Rogers, Clay and Johnson are now, we presume, in a yankee prison, and Maj. Gassett is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say "they have got us sure," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

After Gen. Morgan had been killed the unfeeling brutes who murdered him threw his lifeless body across a horse and paraded through the streets, as we have been informed. His body was subsequently sent through the lines by flag of truce.

On Monday night, the remains of Gen. Morgan arrived at Abingdon, and were taken to the residence of Judge Campbell in the vicinity, where Mrs. Morgan, with one or two relatives, are sojourning. On Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, funeral services were performed by Chaplain Cameron, and the procession formed by Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden. It was the largest and most imposing procession we have ever seen of the sort in this part of the country. As the sun went down behind dark masses of clouds in the west, emblematic of the sorrow and gloom that pervaded the vast concourse in attendance, all that was mortal of the immortal John H. Morgan was consigned to the rest of the tomb, there to sleep, unmindful of the clash of arms and the terrible tread of armies, until the trump that marshals the buried millions shall break his slumbers.

Lying and Stealing.—Among the most astounding items of recent intelligence from yankee land is the statement that "Brigadier General Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States, has been dismissed the service for stealing and lying."

When it is borne in mind that not a general of the United States service, with the exception of Buel and McClellan, has done anything but steal and lie since the war commenced, we are lost in amazement at the dismissal of Hammond. Is it only in the Medical Department of the United States service that officers are denied the universal privilege of lying and stealing? From Butler, at Big Bethel, to Hancock, at Reams' station, the yankee commanders and yankee newspapers have never told a solitary truth; and as to stealing, the whole war has no other object and no other character. The very officers who tried Hammond had, in all probability, their carpet bags stuffed with silver spoons stolen from Confederate dwellings, and, possibly, rings upon their fingers wrenched from the hands of Confederate ladies. Unfortunate Hammond! Doubtless he thought he was in a fair way to become a Major General.

Rich. Dispatch.

Illinois Troops.—The State of Illinois has been required to contribute 197,360 men to the Union armies under *all* the drafts, including the present, whereof she had, before the 1st inst., supplied 181,178, leaving 16,182 still to be raised. There will probably be drafts in some localities, but not in most of the counties.—*Yankee Paper.*

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO'.

On Wednesday morning, August 31st, the enemy advanced in heavy force against the position which Gen. Hardee held at Jonesboro' in accordance with orders. A severe and most terrible battle ensued during the day. Gen. Hardee being in command of the two corps in position, placed his own corps in charge of Cleburne on the left and Lee's corps under the charge of that commander. Six corps of the yankee army advanced against the line crossing the M. & W. R. R., and penetrating on our right almost to the McDonough road. The advance of Sherman's forces was checked and their assaults repelled with the gallantry and usual bravery that has ever marked our veterans.

At nightfall, the line was nearly in the same position that it occupied in the morning. During the night Lee's corps, by order of Gen. Hood, moved to the right to form a connection with Stewart's corps and the militia forces in Atlanta. Thus a large amount of the effective strength of Hardee's command was withdrawn and his line fearfully weakened.

Early on Thursday the yankee army, consisting of six corps, led in person by Sherman, advanced on the enfeebled line held by Hardee's command. Then ensued the hardest fought battle of the war. The veterans of that brave old soldier, Hardee's corps, men who had never been defeated on any field, stood grimly and fought with unsurpassed bravery and gallantry. They bore the fury of the storm of battle during several hours, and though they knew the tremendous power of the foe that assailed them, and were well aware of their own weakness, yet they stood unconquerable and undismayed. That isolated but undaunted corps, small as it was, continued to fight until night closed on the scene.

Cleburne's division occupied the right, and against his position, mainly directed against Govan's brigade, the enemy massed in tremendous force. These veterans who have never turned their back on the foe in the fight, fought with a desperation never surpassed in battle, but finally were forced by detail from their position, but not until the enemy lay thick and deep on the sanguinary field.

The enemy continued to push their forces in heavy massed divisions, in lines ten to one against our thin and almost worn out battalions. Night at last closed over the bloody scene, when want of ammunition and want of men, and the imminent danger of capture by a threatening heavy flank movement on the part of the enemy, together with the destruction their enfilading fire was producing, caused Gen. Hardee to withdraw to Lovejoy's Station. This movement was consummated with much success. All our wounded being withdrawn and every thing being saved but six or eight guns, which were abandoned for want of horses competent to draw them.

On Friday the yankees were engaged in clearing the battle field of the *debris*, and little disposition was exhibited on their part to renew hostilities. The gallant men who had fought them so bravely and desperately the day before, still confronted them as undaunted as ever, and eager for the fray, tho' their ranks exhibited a battered and worn appearance that was very saddening to their war-worn General.

Thus was fought one of the most desperate battles, and against the most terrible odds, that the Army of Tennessee has yet engaged in. Hardee's corps fought alone against almost the entire yankee army, immediately under the eye and command of Sherman. That the meed of unmeasured praise is justly their due, and that they saved the army of Tennessee from utter rout and annihilation, is incontestibly true. That the brunt of the battle fell on them is unfortunately too true. They are entitled to the credit they have made by their valor and invincible bravery, and their deeds should not only be written by the historians' pen in enduring sentences, but ennobled with words of living light in the memory and hearts of a grateful and admiring people forever.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 10th*

Gen. Early.—Old Jubal Early, or as Gen. Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the Valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corporosity, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat on the style of a hardshell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In the winter his head is encased in a net striped woollen skull cap drawn down over his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth over coat striking his heels. His legs are covered by leggins of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape. He is as brave as he is homely and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in his personal appearance. There are many anecdotes related of old Jubal, but I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it, rode up to the head of the column and in that peculiarity of tone for which he is noted, cried out at the top of his voice, "Boys, you got us into this d—d scrape, and by G—d you shall help us out. Charge!" The Regiment were so cut by the remark that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

Cor. Chattanooga Rebel.

Surgical Skill.—"S. L.," in a letter to the Mississippi Clarion, gets off the following:

There is a hard story told of a board of Militia Surgeons convened at one of the towns of this State. A raw countryman, a stalwart fellow, learned the business of this board and went before it. The written order in each case stating the conclusion of the surgeons is transmitted to the colonel commanding. Our hero, while before the surgeons, was alive by the vitality of countless diseases which served to stimulate and vitalize him. This was his condition before the board of surgeons. When he applied to the colonel to learn the action of the board, the colonel handed him the written order of the surgeons which gave the country bumpkin a final discharge.

When our hero began to read, the colonel asked, "why did you go before the board of surgeons? there is nothing the matter with you!"

"Nothing at all," answered the militia man; "but I thought it was a free thing, and I'd go in and try my luck. I knowed they wouldn't let me off unless they were a pack of durned fools."

He still read on and found that he was actually discharged.

"Don't say a word, Kernel, I'm diseased from head to foot, but I can still travel just a little" Hastily secreting the invaluable paper, he disappeared, and ever since the colonel has sought for him in vain.

A strange story comes from Abyssinia. The Emperor of that so called Christian country, it is said, has offered his hand to the British Queen, and because an answer did not come so soon as he expected, he put Mr. Cameron, the British consul, in chains.

General Clingman.—We note the arrival of Gen. T. L. Clingman in our city, a wounded soldier from the trenches about Petersburg, where he has been actively and most successfully serving our country at its most exposed and dangerous position, ever since the enemy first made his appearance on the north bank of the James river till the day he was wounded. We are glad to learn that Gen Clingman, though severely and painfully, is not dangerously wounded. His escape may well be considered as nearly miraculous. In the dusk of the evening, while collecting his Brigade after a most successful charge in which he had driven a much larger force of the enemy and taken almost thrice his own numbers prisoners, he had approached too closely the enemy's breastworks, when fifty yankees leveled their guns at him; suddenly wheeling his horse as they fired, he received a ball that penetrated through his leg diagonally for some eight or ten inches. The General's presence of mind and courage induced him to hold on to his horse and run every risk rather than be captured. The horse, maddened by having been struck, though slightly, in four or five places by the balls, soon brought his rider out of danger and behind his own troops; when he fell from exhaustion and loss of blood, where he was compelled to lie some three hours in the heavy rain that was falling.

Gen. Clingman * * * entered not only into the spirit of the war, but he gave his whole heart, soul and body to the war; he has fearlessly exposed his life in every action to which he or his command was called; from a life of luxury at the Capital, he has descended to the muddiest and most exposed trench, faring the same as any private in the ranks. At the time he was wounded he had been, without intermission, fifty-seven days in the trenches; his brigade saved the important position of Cold Harbor to Gen. Lee the 31st May and 1st of June, at which time every member of his staff present was wounded, and but for the energy and courage of Gen. Clingman and the good fighting of his brigade of brave North Carolina boys on the 17th June, when all the troops on his right gave way, the yankees would have undoubtedly penetrated to Petersburg. But this brave brigade alone stopped the onset of the whole power of the enemy and successfully held them in check for *four hours*, till other troops came up and re-occupied our works.

Gen. Clingman is staying at the house of Col. H. K. Burgwin in this city, and though still suffering much pain, is, we are glad to learn, doing well in all other respects.—*Ral. Confed.*

Soldiers' Families of Forsyth County, &c.—We have before us a tabular statement made from the report of E. A. Vogler, Esq., as President of the board of Sustenance, County Commissioner, Corn and Salt Agent, to Forsyth County Court, on Monday last. We believe that there is no County in the State that has in proportion to her means, done more for the families of soldiers.

There are 1568 wives and children of soldiers receiving supplies in the county, and during the past year there has been distributed among them 151,843 lbs., or over 772 barrels of Flour; 51,636 lbs. of Meal; 4,338 lbs. of Bacon; 17,760 lbs. of Beef; 13,728 lbs. of Salt, and $1,933 70 in money. The sum of $8,778 31 was received from soldiers families in part payment of provisions. The estimated cost of the above gratuitous distributions is given at $76,497 75, and after deducting the amount of $3,778 31, paid in, it leaves a total balance of $72,719 44.

Besides the above, $4,203 31 worth of provisions was distributed to the Poor of the county, on Wardens' orders, and there was also sold to the citizens of the county, into over 500 families, at prices to cover cost and expenses, $43,606 20 worth of Corn, and $38,961 56 worth of Salt.

Mr. Vogler's cash payments, as County Commissioner, &c., for the past year reached the sum of $192,359 17, from which a fair idea can be made of the magnitude of the business he is carrying on for the county. The Court tendered him an unanimous vote of thanks.

It will no doubt be very gratifying to our citizens to know that notwithstanding the heavy expenditures incurred, our affairs have been so managed, that our county up to the present time is in a condition to meet all its liabilities. That by prudent management of our finances, and by liberal taxation, we have been able to meet all requirements, our people preferring to pay the taxes, to loading upon themselves heavy debts, to bear upon them hereafter.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Sorghum.—I feel it to be my duty to warn the farming community against the directions contained in a late article published in the Confederate, from the Charleston Mercury, for making Sorghum Molasses. The direction therein contained is that "three ounces of lime, slaked in five or six times its weight of water, be added to each gallon of juice," &c. I doubted at the time I read it, whether this must not be a mistake," for it was twenty or thirty times as much lime as I had ever used before. But still I concluded to try the experiment, and I put, not three but two, ounces of lime per gallon to seventy gallons of juice. The price I paid for my knowledge was the entire loss of my seventy gallons of juice. It entirely ruined it. Within a few minutes after the lime was put in, the juice became so bitter and rough as to almost excoriate the tongue. I concluded, however, to boil it. After being boiled, it tasted more like tar than molasses and in color was as black as ink. The author of the article must have written gallons for barrel by mistake, or some error has occurred by misprint.

K. Rayner.

Recipe for Hog Cholera.—We are aware that every body cannot now boast of a drove of hogs, but still somebody can, and for the benefit of the fortunate few, we publish the following recipe which they are invited to try in case of necessity. The cholera has been very prevalent throughout the South during the past season, and many hogs have died of it. This recipe is not offered as *a cure* but as *a preventive:*

As soon as you find cholera among your hogs, give from five to ten grains of calomel; it will prevent it from spreading any further. Give it once a week for three weeks; and we will guarantee that it will put a stop to it.

Lynchburg Republican.

A Rather singular Adventure.—A day or two since a number of workmen were engaged in digging a well back of some new houses being erected in Webster street, between 19th and 20th streets, Twenty-sixth ward. Terence McIlvaine, one of the workmen, attempted to descend in the bucket, and when half way down was precipitated to the bottom by losing his hold. He was intoxicated at the time. One of McIlvaine's companions volunteered to go down for him; but upon reaching the bottom found the well to be filled with foul atmosphere, so much so, that, for the time being, he became totally blind. He immediately fastened the rope around what he supposed to be Terence's body, but which, unfortunately proved to be the poor fellow's neck. He then gave the word to those above to hoist, at the same time clinging to Terence's leg, in order that both might reach *terra firma* at one time. Of course upon reaching above, Terence was in a state of exhaustion, having been nearly hanged, in addition to a broken collar bone and other serious injuries sustained by the fall. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

Phil. Age.

Incidents of Picket Life.—A correspondent of the Danville (Virginia) Appeal in a sprightly letter to that paper, gives the following description of life on picket and in the trenches in Gen. Lee's army:

Some time ago an order was issued by our commanding general prohibiting deserters from the enemy entering our lines, and the pickets were instructed to wave them back, and if they did not go, to fire upon them. For a week after the promulgation of this order, many attempts were made by deserters to enter our lines, and it was amusing to see their signals and signs, that they were "all right," while our boys would not understand them. The consequence was that in a little while the stream of deserters ceased to flow, and we thought ourselves rid of such troublesome customers forever. After the deserters were stopped for some time, our general became desirous to learn something of the enemy's motions, and issued an order offering a fifteen days' furlough for a captured yankee. Now, as soon as this order was made known along our picket lines, everybody wanted the furlough, and all sorts of tricks were practiced to entrap a yankee.

Our boys commenced shaking papers and beckoning, but blue bel—breast "smelt a mice" at so much fondness expressed in a moment, and failed to come out of his hole.

Some good stories are told upon some of the boys, two of which I remember just here.

A reb starts out with a paper, and a pistol concealed, to meet a yankee who showed himself in the woods fifty yards from our pits. Getting within five steps of yank, he presents his pistol and cries out, "Surrender;" but just then another yank, close at hand, pokes his gun around a tree and says, "Swap papers, damn you, and get you gone." Which reb did in fast time.

A good one is told on two young officers who wanted a furlough. One goes out unarmed with a paper, and waved it for some time to entice yank to come over, while the other stood ready to rush to his assistance.

After a while a burly Irishman came up, and the captain at once grappled him and endeavored to lead him in. But Irishman was too stout; and shouldering our spunky little captain, was walking off with him, when up ran the lieutenant with a pistol, and Irishman "caved in" and was brought over a prisoner; but General Pickett said he could not give a furlough upon any such capture as that, and sent the Irishman back, as he was'nt taken with arms in his hand.

The yanks tolled off one of our men, and Butler sent him back by flag of truce; but the outlaw was not recognized, and he carried the man back. However, he afterwards turned the man loose, and he came walking in with papers, stating how he had been "gobbled up" and snatched off.

Then came General Order No. 65, and we tossed them over the lines. In a day or two the order worked like a charm, and they came rolling in by the dozen. We sometimes get fifteen deserters in one night; all claiming protection under General Order No. 65.

We made a raid on their rifle-pits yesterday and captured sixty prisoners. Among them was an old Dutchman, who shook at us General Order No. 65, and tried hard to tell how he claimed "protection under dish protection," but we couldn't understand his foreign lingo, and he had to bunk with the other prisoners.

On the evening of the 24th, it was reported to General Thomas that negroes were placed in the rifle-pits in his front, and he at once ordered his pickets to fire upon them. This produced a stampede among the colored brethren and much confusion in the camp of their white associates.

Reinforcements were brought up by the yanks and then by General Thomas; but before hostilities began in earnest a flag came over, asking the reason of our firing contrary to the arrangement that had existed for eight weeks. Gen. Thomas replied that "we did not recognize negroes as soldiers, and should fire upon them whenever and wherever they appeared in arms."

The yanks then sent out white men to the pits and all became again quiet.

A double Quotation.—"It is well," says the Boston Courier, "to bring forward the similar sentiments of men holding influential positions, expressed under other circumstances. Mr. Davis was certainly prophetic. Mr. Lincoln reminds us of Hazael the Syrian, asking, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" and went home and murdered his master. The following is an extract from the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861:

'Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.'

The following is an extract from a speech of Jefferson Davis in the United State Senate, Jan'y 10, 1861:

"If you will not have it thus; if in the pride of power, if in contempt of reason and reliance upon force, you say we shall not go, but shall remain as subjects to you, then, gentlemen of the North, a war is to be inaugurated, the like of which men have not seen. Sufficiently numerous on both sides, in close contact, with only imaginary lines of division, and with many means of approach, each sustained by productive sections, the people of which will give freely both of money and of store, the conflicts must be multiplied indefinitely; and masses of men, sacrificed to the demon of civil war, will furnish hecatoms such as the recent war in Italy did not offer. At the end of all this, what will you have effected? Destruction upon both sides; subjugation upon neither; a treaty of peace, leaving both torn and bleeding; the wail of the widow and the cry of the orphan substituted for those peaceful notes of domestic happiness that now prevail throughout the land; and then you will agree that each is to pursue his separate course as best he may. This is to be the end of war. Through a long series of years you may waste your strength, 'distress your people, and get at last to the position which you might have had at first, had justice and reason, instead of selfishness and passion, folly and crime, dictated your course.'

Southern Freedom of the Press.—Mrs. Rose Greenhow, in her narrative lately published, relates an interview with Mr. Davis, in which he replied to her inquiry as to why he did not suppress the Richmond Examiner, as follows:

"Better suffer from that evil, which is temporary, than arrest it by a still greater one. It is a dangerous thing to interfere with the liberty of the press; for what would it avail us if we gain our independence and lose our liberty?"

A friend writing from Roanoke Island says:

A singular affair occurred yesterday at the negro settlement on this island. An old negro named Jake died late night before last, and yesterday evening he was put in a rough pine coffin which was placed in a cart, and the procession moved towards the grave. When on the way the horse took fright and ran away, upsetting the cart and throwing the coffin out which rolled down a small hill and was badly smashed.

The mourners rushed to the spot and were vastly amazed to see old Jake slowly rising from the ruins of his coffin and staring stupidly around, and they all took wildly to their heels.

As soon as old Jake recovered his scattered senses, he lay down upon the ground and yelled lustily for the mourners to come back. They came at length cautiously, one by one, and the old fellow was carried home. He was very well this morning, and don't intend to die for some time yet.—*Roanoke Orescet.*

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—Northern papers of the 8th and 9th inst. have been received.

They publish General McClellan's letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency. He says:—

"The existence of more than one government over a region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, happiness and power of the people. As the preservation of the Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in the army in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise; to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of our people.

"The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue an indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for a peace upon the basis of union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilized nations and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such a peace. The establishment of the Union and a guarantee for further Constitutional rights in every State of the Union, is the one condition of peace. We ask no more. When any one State is wishing to be received at once, with a full guarantee of its Constitutional rights, and is frank, earnest and persistent in its efforts to obtain these objects, and should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against a Union which must be preserved at all hazards.

"I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labor and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren, had been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often risked our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army or the navy, or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood; but no peace can be permanent without the Union.

"As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say, that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of my executive power."

The draft, it would now seem, is *not* to be abandoned. Sec'y Stanton telegraphs Gen. Dix that the Provost Marshal General is ordered to enforce the draft without delay, and that all applications for its postponement will be refused.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Washington saying that nothing is needed to crush the rebellion but the determined unity of sentiment North. The military resources of the South are exhausted.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—The New York Union [Lincoln] Convention has nominated Reuben E. Fenton for Gov'r, Thos. G. Alvord for Lt. Gov'r. The Illinois democratic Convention has nominated Hon. Jas. C. Robinson for Gov'r. A resolution was passed endorsing the Chicago Convention platform, and declaring the intention of the Democracy of Illinois to give a unanimous support to McClellan and Pendleton. The Tennessee Union Convention has passed resolutions favoring the call of a State Convention and the abolition of slavery.

The New York Herald of the 7th says that information from different quarters indicates that a terrible battle may be expected at Reams' Station at any moment.

Gold in New York on the 9th was 284½.

North Carolinian Murdered by the Yankees.—WINCHESTER, Sept. 6.—When Gen. Early fell back from this point to Strasburg, in the early part of last month, a few sick men men were left in the hospital at Middletown, attended by a young man by the name of G. W. Campbell, Co. E. 54th N. C. T., who had himself entered the same as a patient about four weeks before, and upon regaining some degree of health continued in the hospital as a nurse. About nine o'clock on the night of the 13th August, (several days after the enemy had possession of the place,) a squad of yankees came into the hospital and called for the nurse. Upon his presenting himself, (in his homespun clothes,) they demanded of him his status. He denied being a soldier. Here he no doubt erred. He was arrested and carried off and charged with being a spy.

Mr. Ridings, a respectable citizen of the town, went to the yankee authorities and gave them a true history of the young man; informed them that he had been in the hospital for the past four weeks, during which time he had not been absent a day. But a miserable yankee official testified that he had seen this young man in Washington City within a few weeks past, and that he must be a spy. On the next day at 2 o'clock he was led out and hanged. I have visited his grave and learned all the particulars from Mr. Ridings, a gentleman every way reliable. G. W. Campbell belonged to my regiment. No man ever suffered the penalty of death more unjustly. He never saw Washington City in his life. I have it from high authority, that a yankee Lieutenant, without the formalities of a court martial, has been put under ground to balance the account.

Cor. Ral. Confederate.

Home brewed Ale.—G. Burton, in the Rural New Yorker, gives his method of making home-brewed ale, as follows:

The art of brewing is very easy to be understood, for it is exactly similar to the process of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a tea pot; then fill it with water—the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water. In a similar manner pour that off, and so go on filling up and pouring off till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all its virtue is extracted. The liquor or malt tea must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough—that is about blood heat—add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing, and to brew a large quantity requires the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, and of a better quality than can usually be purchased.

The Exchange Question.—Of the nearly 40,000 yankee prisoners confined at Andersonville, there are not exceeding 15,000 whose term of service has not expired. That is a correct solution of all the points involved in the question of exchange.

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy.

GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4

WAR NEWS.

From Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 10.—Sherman has ordered every white man and child to leave Atlanta within two weeks. Those taking the oath are to be sent North of the Tennessee River, and the balance to be sent into our lines. A flag of truce has been received by Gen. Hood from Sherman, in which the latter proposes an armistice of ten days for the purpose of carrying out that order. Gen. Hood accepted the proposition but denounced the order.

MACON, Sept. 12.—Sherman has refused to exchange as prisoners of war men whose time of service has expired. The correspondence will shortly appear.

Trains have gone forward for the purpose of bringing down the exiles from Atlanta. The armistice commenced this morning; both sides in the mean time will make vigorous preparations for a renewal of war. The Georgia Militia have been furloughed for 30 days.

From Texas.—HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 7, via MOBILE, Sept. 12.—Gen. Magruder has been placed in command of the district of Arkansas, Gen. Walker of Texas, and Gen'l Buckner of Louisiana. The yankees evacuated Brownsville on the Rio Grande on July 30th, and no hostile force now treads the soil of Texas.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—This day was observed throughout the city as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Grant is receiving reinforcements, and is completing the railroad from the City Point road to the Weldon railroad. Everything indicates the purpose of Grant to winter in our front.

No idea has ever been entertained by our authorities of evacuating this city; on the contrary, they purpose holding it against all odds. The army is healthy and in excellent spirits.

The Situation in Georgia.—In the retreat from Jonesboro' to East Point the enemy literally and completely destroyed the Macon and Western Railroad. They burned every cross-tie and broke every rail for fifteen or sixteen miles. This unquestionably indicates that Sherman has no intention of advancing in this direction soon, if at all.

Hardee's corps occupies Jonesboro' with pickets extending six miles beyond. The enemy send out scouting parties almost every day. On Thursday six of these scouts, including one Captain, were captured and brought into our lines. They were very boasting and insolent, and said that having supressed the rebellion in Georgia by the capture of Atlants, Sherman would now unite with Grant and take Richmond, which would be the last and final blow.

They further stated that the term of service of between thirty and forty thousand of Sherman's army had expired; that the time of many of these was up before the final move was made upon Atlanta, but that they were induced to stay until the city was taken; that that event accomplished, the men will now go home.

And here we have a flood of light thrown upon the situation in Georgia. Sherman has not over 60,000 effective men, and assuming that the terms of 30,000 of these have expired, he is impotent to make any further progress, or to start upon a new enterprise. This accounts for the tearing up and destroying the Macon Railroad and the powerful works he is building around Atlanta. We question if the enemy again offers battle in Georgia this year. The new levies will not be on hand until winter sets in.

The enemy forced every negro off with them around Jonesboro' and beyond. They also, as usual, desolated every household and ruined every plantation with the most savage malignity.

Macon Confederate 10th.

Grant's Situation.—Grant's line is now twenty miles long, his right being at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James, his left resting heavily and firmly on the Weldon railroad, two miles south of Petersburg. When old Butler shall have completed his canal across Dutch Gap, we may look for a simultaneous movement at that point and from the Weldon railroad. Until then "all quiet" will be the daily report from Petersburg.

Richmond Examiner.

Reinforcing Grant.—Reinforcements are reaching Grant, but in what numbers we cannot learn. Transports have within the last few days been seen coming up the river with troops on board. It is evident from all appearances that Grant will soon break the monotonous quiet that has reigned in front of Petersburg since the fight at Reams'. Grant has turned the course of the old City Point Railroad, and is now busily extending it to the Yellow House on the Weldon Road, six miles from Petersburg.—*Petersburg Express.*

Grant Building a Railroad.—Grant has been grading the country in the rear of his works preparatory to the building of a branch railroad to connect his extreme left with the road to City Point, and thereby have a rapid and unbroken line of communication between all points of his army and his main base of supplies. He is now busy at work laying the rails on this new track, and will ere long have it completed.—*Ib.*

The Capture of the Georgia.—We have high authority for stating that the steamer Georgia, reported captured in the Northern papers of the 17th, was not the Confederate cruiser which has been doing such good service among the Yankee shipping. The captured steamer was some time ago dismantled and sold to a British merchant at Liverpool, was loaded with a British cargo, and put upon the line between Liverpool and Lisbon. The "protest" entered by her captain against her seizure was, therefore, made in good faith, and may lead to trouble between the Yankee and British Government.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Exchange of Navy Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—Arrangements are being made for exchange of all naval prisoners. The yankees hold about 6 officers and 400 seamen and marines. We have nearly the same number. The excess will be made up from army prisoners. The exchange will probably take place at Charleston.

A Snarl Among the Yankees in Kentucky.—RICHMOND, Sept. 13.—Gen. Ewing recently issued orders, dated at Louisville, requiring the Justices of each county to assemble in ten days, to levy a tax sufficient to arm, mount and equip 50 men, until further orders. Gov. Bramlette, on the 5th, issued a proclamation declaring said order to be in derogation of the laws of the State, and in conflict with the rights and liberties of the people. He says it is the duty of the Justices to refuse obedience to such orders or immediately resign, and forbids them to make such levy or tax, &c.

Stokes County.—Quite a number of deserters in Stokes county have availed themselves of the Governor's Proclamation and the order of Gen. Lee. The Home Guard of that county were also ordered into service, but this commendable action on the part of the deserters has saved them a vast deal of trouble. We are informed that some fifty thus voluntarily returned to their posts in the army.—*Winston Sentinel.*

The Florida.—The C. S. privateer Florida sailed from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th Aug., on a cruise.—*Yankee Paper.*

Promoted.—Col. A. C. Godwin, 57th N. C. Troops, has been made Brigadier General.